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THE HEALTH OF LEICESTER DURING 1943

E. K. MACDONALD
O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.



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THE NINETY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT UPON



**THE HEALTH OF
LEICESTER
DURING
1943**

E. K. MACDONALD
O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

CITY OF LEICESTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman.

ALD. G. PARBURY.

Vice-Chairman.

DR. ASTLEY CLARKE, D.L., J.P.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| MR. BOWDEN. | MISS M. GOODWIN, | MR. ROUND. J.P. |
| „ CAVE. | M.B.E., J.P. | MRS. SIMPSON, J.P. |
| MISS CHAMBERLAIN. | ALD. HAND, J.P. | MR. F. S. SMITH. |
| MR. COOPER. | MR. HARRIS. | MRS. SWAINSTON, M.B.E. |
| „ CORT. | „ HARRISON, M.B.E., J.P. | ALD. IDA WARNER, |
| MISS FORTEY, J.P., B.Sc. | „ HOLYOAK. | M.B.E., J.P. |
| „ FRISBY, J.P. | „ JACKSON. | „ WILFORD, J.P. |

The Committee meet on the 4th Friday in each month in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 3.30 p.m.

The Health Committee, together with the following co-opted members, not being members of the City Council, constitute the Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :—Mrs. Banton, Mrs. Taylor, Miss E. J. Windley, B.A.

Accounts Sub-Committee.

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| MR. ROUND. | MRS. SWAINSTON. |
| „ HOLYOAK. | |

Health Inspection Sub-Committee.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| MR. CORT (Chairman). | MISS FRISBY. |
| „ CAVE. | „ GOODWIN. |
| DR. ASTLEY CLARKE. | MR. HARRIS. |
| MR. COOPER. | ALD. PARBURY. |
| MISS FORTEY. | ALD. IDA WARNER. |

Isolation Hospital and Dispensary and Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| MR. HARRISON (Chairman). | MR. HARRIS. |
| „ CAVE. | „ JACKSON. |
| DR. ASTLEY CLARKE. | ALD. PARBURY. |
| MR. COOPER. | MR. ROUND. |
| „ CORT. | MRS. SWAINSTON. |
| MISS FORTEY. | ALD. WILFORD. |

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEES.

Grounds.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| MR. COOPER (Chairman). | MR. HARRISON. |
| „ CORT. | ALD. PARBURY. |
| DR. ASTLEY CLARKE. | MR. ROUND. |

“HOME PLACE” MANAGEMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| ALD. WILFORD (Chairman). | ALD. PARBURY. |
| DR. ASTLEY CLARKE. | MRS. SWAINSTON. |
| MR. CORT. | |

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

MISS FORTEY (Chairman).
MR. BOWDEN
" CAVE.
MISS CHAMBERLAIN.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.
MR. COOPER.
MISS FRISBY.

MISS GOODWIN.
ALD. PARBURY.
MR. F. S. SMITH.
MRS. SIMPSON.
" BANTON.
" TAYLOR.
MISS WINDLEY.

Necessitous Maternity Cases.

MRS. SIMPSON.

MISS WINDLEY.

Maternity Home and Day Nursery Management Sub-Committee.

ALD. HAND (Chairman).
MR. BOWDEN.
MISS CHAMBERLAIN.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.
MISS FORTEY.
" FRISBY.

MISS GOODWIN.
ALD. PARBURY.
MRS. SIMPSON.
" BANTON.
" TAYLOR.
MISS WINDLEY.

General Purposes Sub-Committee.

ALD. PARBURY (Chairman).
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.
MR. CORT.
MISS FORTEY.

ALD. HAND.
MR. HARRISON.
MRS. SWAINSTON.
ALD. WILFORD.

City General Hospital Sub-Committee.

DR. ASTLEY CLARKE (Chairman).
MR. COOPER.
" CORT.
MISS FORTEY.
" FRISBY.
" HARRIS.

MR. HARRISON.
ALD. PARBURY.
MR. ROUND.
MRS. SIMPSON.
" SWAINSTON.
ALD. IDA WARNER.
" WILFORD.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEES.

Assessments.

DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.
MR. COOPER.

MR. CORT.
ALD. PARBURY.

Contracts and Purchasing.

DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.
MR. CORT.
MISS FORTEY.
" FRISBY.

MR. HARRISON.
ALD. PARBURY.
ALD. IDA WARNER.

Farms, Grounds and Buildings.

MR. CORT (Chairman).
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.
MR. COOPER.

MR. HARRISON.
ALD. PARBURY.
MR. ROUND.

Slum Clearance and Property Inspection Sub-Committee

ALD. PARBURY (Chairman).
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.
MR. COOPER.
" CORT.
MISS FORTEY.

MR. HARRIS.
" HARRISON.
" JACKSON.
" ROUND.
ALD. IDA WARNER.

Office Accommodation Sub-Committee

ALD. PARBURY (Chairman)
MR. CAVE.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.
MR. COOPER.
" CORT.
MISS FORTEY.

MISS FRISBY.
ALD. HAND.
MR. HARRIS.
" HARRISON.
ALD. WILFORD.

Staff of the Health Department

(As constituted January, 1944.)

Medical Officer of Health.

E. K. MACDONALD, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.

WYVILLE S. THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Secretary.

WILFRID CARR, F.C.C.S.

Medical Officers in Charge of Departments.

Medical Superintendent, City General Hospital .. A. P. M. PAGE, M.D., M.R.C.P.
 Medical Superintendent, City Isolation Hospital .. J. C. H. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.
 Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare .. E. B. B. HUMPHREYS, M.B., Ch.B.
 Pathologist R. S. WALE, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer E. G. LAWRIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers (and Assistant School Medical Officers.)

K. McALPINE, M.B., Ch.B. M. B. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 GLADYS RANDALL, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. *A. M. CUSACK, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
 *MARGARET D. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. L. LICHTENSTEIN, M.D.
 JANET M. DONE, M.D., D.P.H. I. DUB, M.D.
 PAULINE K. HEARTH, M.B., B.Ch.,
 B.A.O., D.P.H.

City General Hospital.

Deputy Medical Superintendent, J. M. J. d'OFFAY, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 Five Resident Medical Officers.

City Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium.

Deputy Medical Superintendent : C. W. C. KARRAN, M.B., D.C.O.G., D.P.H.
 Three Resident Medical Officers.

Consultant Medical Officers (all Departments).

| | | |
|---|---------|---|
| Physicians | .. .. . | { J. V. C. BRAITHWAITE, M.D., F.R.C.P. R. M. CAIRNS, M.D., Ch.B. |
| Cardiologist | .. .. . | J. P. W. JAMIE, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. |
| Gynaecologist | .. .. . | T. C. CLARE, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G. |
| Surgeons | .. .. . | { E. R. FRIZELLE, M.D., F.R.C.S. D. B. MCGAVIN, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. J. C. BARRATT, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. |
| Gynaecological Surgeon and Obstetrician | .. .. . | R. LODGE, M.B., M.R.C.O.G. |
| Orthopaedic Surgeon | .. .. . | L. MORRIS, M.D., F.R.C.S. |
| Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon | .. .. . | N. E. KENDALL, F.R.C.S. |
| Ophthalmic Surgeon | .. .. . | A. L. MCCURRY, M.D., B.Ch. |
| Obstetric Surgeon (to Westcotes) | .. .. . | T. W. ALLEN, B.A., M.B., D.C.O.G. |
| Radiologist | .. .. . | D. F. LAWSON, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.E. |
| Dermatologist | .. .. . | F. A. E. SILCOCK, M.D., D.P.H. |
| Dental Surgeon | .. .. . | J. ROWLETT, L.D.S. |
| Anaesthetists | .. .. . | { D. JUSTIN DAVIES, M.B., D.A. (MRS.) P. MASON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A. C. H. WILKIE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., Director of V.D. Services. |
| Venereologists | .. .. . | { H. N. C. ATKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (MRS.) K. M. LODGE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (MRS.) M. NEWTON-DAVIS, M.B., B.S. |
| Public Vaccinators | .. .. . | { A. J. L. SPEECHLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. C. H. PARKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| District Medical Officers | .. .. . | { No. 1. A. MORRICK, M.B., Ch.B. 2. A. J. L. SPEECHLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 2a. F. X. McELROY, L.R.C.P. & S. 3. J. H. NOBLE, M.D., M.R.C.P. 4. F. T. DOLEMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 5. P. J. J. HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch. 6. I. PLATT, M.B., Ch.B. 7. G. SMITH, M.D., Ch.B. |

* On Active Service.

Matrons.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|--|
| <i>City General Hospital</i> | .. | .. | Miss E. L. LIVERMORE (Acting) S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| <i>City Isolation Hospital</i> | .. | .. | " B. NESBITT, S.R.N. |
| <i>Westcotes Maternity Home</i> | .. | .. | " E. BRADSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| <i>Day Nursery</i> | .. | .. | " I. R. CUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| <i>"Home Place," Holt</i> | .. | .. | " R. E. FRY. |

Engineer to Health Department.

R. H. LETCHFORD, A.I.E.E., A.M.I.H.V.E.

Public Analyst's Laboratory.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| <i>Public Analyst</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | F. C. BULLOCK, B.Sc., P.A.Inst.W.E., F.R.I.C. |
| <i>Assistants</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | { N. HERON, F.R.I.C. J. SMART. *P. G. WRIGHT. H. M. BEE. |

Sanitary Inspectors.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------|
| <i>Chief Inspector</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | F. G. McHUGH, 1 3 4 5 |
| <i>Deputy Chief Inspector</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | A. T. PRICE, 1 3 |

Inspectors—

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| R. T. BLAYLOCK, 1 3 4 7 | F. W. MURRAY, 7 8 |
| T. W. BERESFORD, 2 3 | W. MUSTON, 1 3 |
| H. BURLEY, 2 3 | J. W. NORTH, 1 3 |
| H. CLOUGH, 1 3 | *E. OWEN, 2 3 14 |
| M. C. CRIPPS, 1 3 | W. J. PARKINSON, 1 3 6 |
| H. ELKINGTON, 3 5 | *G. V. PENN, 2 3 |
| R. V. FIDDES, 1 3 | *A. SMITH, 2 3 4 14 |
| G. H. FYFE, 2 3 | E. THOMPSON, 1 3 |
| W. J. GETGOOD, 1 3 4 | *A. G. WATKIN, 2 3 16 |
| T. HINES, 1 3 | A. WELTON, 1 3 |
| W. C. LONG, 1 3 | J. WRIGHT, 2 3 |
| G. H. MAWHINNEY, 2 3 4 15 | J. YATES, 1 3 |
| *A. McCARTNEY, 2 14 | |

Health Visitors.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|
| <i>Superintendent..</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | MRS. REED, 9 10 |
| <i>Deputy Superintendent</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | MISS E. M. CRAGG, 9 10 13 |

District Health Visitors—

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| MISS D. M. ABBOT, 9 12 13 | MISS M. D. LLOYD, 9 10 13 |
| " M. ASH, 9 12 13 | " J. G. MASTERS, 9 10 |
| " D. ATKIN, 9 12 13 | " E. MYCOCK, 9 10 13 |
| " C. M. CASSON, 9 10 13 | " E. J. OWEN, 9 12 13 |
| " L. CHAMBERS, 9 13 | " H. E. RICH, 9 12 13 |
| " M. CONLON, 9 12 13 | " F. E. TOON, 9 12 13 |
| " H. M. DENSHAM, 9 12 13 | " R. I. WALKER, 9 12 13 |
| " K. L. HOULTON, 9 12 13 | " E. WILFORD, 9 13 |
| " A. KAVANAGH, 9 12 13 | " A. E. WILLIAMS, 9 12 13 |
| " E. LEWIS, 9 12 13 | " E. L. WOLLASTON, 9 13 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| <i>Tuberculosis Nurses</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | { MISS F. BEASLEY, 9 13 " E. MOUND, 9 13 " C. NEILL, 11 |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|
| <i>Diphtheria Immunisation</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | MRS. E. A. GRAINGER, 9 13 |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|

1. Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certif. Roy. San. Inst.
2. Holds Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Exam. Joint Board Certificate.
3. Holds Meat and Food Inspector's Certif. Roy. San. Inst.
4. Holds Certif. of Roy. San. Inst. for San. Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
5. Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certif. under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.
6. Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certif. San. Inspectors' Assocn.
7. Holds Certif. of Royal San. Assocn. of Scotland for Meat Inspection.
8. Holds Certif. of Royal San. Assocn. of Scotland for Sanitary Science.
9. Holds Certif. of the Central Midwives' Board.
10. Holds Health Visitor's Certif. of the Roy. San. Inst.
11. Holds Certif. as fully Trained Nurse.
12. Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.
13. Holds State Registered Nursing Certificate.
14. Holds Liverpool University Certificate of Competency as Meat and Food Inspector.
15. Holds Diploma of Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
16. Holds Smoke Inspector's Certificate, R.S.I.

* On Active Service.

Municipal Midwives.

Area No 1. Saffron Lane.

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|---------|-------|
| MISS BIGGIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., 30, Dartford Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | Tel No. | 32649 |
| MRS. DODSON, S.C.M., 2, Burnaston Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 32172 |
| MISS GREEN, S.C.M., 2, Burnaston Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 32172 |

Area No. 2. Braunstone.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|---|-------|
| MISS HOPKINS, S.C.M., 17, Imperial Avenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 34398 |
| MISS McCAULL, S.C.M., 13, Braunstone Avenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 22323 |
| MISS PRINCE, S.R.N., S.C.M., 124, Ainsdale Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 88865 |
| MRS. RITCHIE, S.C.M., 29, Camville Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 88598 |

Area No. 3. Western.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|---|-------|
| MISS CONWAY S.R.N., S.C.M., 145, Glenfield Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 88350 |
| MISS P. SPINK, S.R.N., S.C.M., 100, Anstey Lane | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 20031 |

Area No. 4. Central.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|---|-------|
| MISS K. CLARKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., 47, Princess Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 65475 |
| MRS. LEDGER, S.C.M., 205, Birstall Street | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 20502 |

Area No. 5. Northern.

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|---|-------|
| MRS. V. E. CLARKE, S.C.M., 186, Canon Street Extension | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 61483 |
| MRS. FAIERS, S.R.N., S.C.M., 38, Shaftesbury Avenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 61653 |
| MRS. FEARN, S.C.M., 13, Perseverance Road, Birstall | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 84354 |
| MRS. G. SMITH, S.C.M., 141, Catherine Street Extension | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 61664 |

Area No. 6. Humberstone.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|---|-------|
| MISS BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., 22, Swainston Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 28040 |
| MRS. HOWARD, S.C.M., 7, Tailby Avenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 27273 |

Area No. 7. Spinney Hill.

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|---|-------|
| MRS. HURD, S.R.N., S.C.M., 34, Diseworth Street | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 65481 |
| MISS E. REDHEAD, S.R.N., S.C.M., 34, Diseworth Street | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 65481 |

Area No. 8. Stoneygate and Evington

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|---|-------|
| MISS MANSFIELD, S.C.M., 165, Clarendon Park Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | " | 78085 |
|--|----|----|----|----|---|-------|

Temporary Midwife—

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| MRS. SEALE, S.C.M., 3, Bakewell Street | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59216 |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|-------|

Clerical Staff.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | F. KELLETT. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|

General Clerks—

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| T. P. POYNOR. | MISS D. R. POTTERTON. | MISS L. HOLMES. |
| E. SLINGSBY. | " V. DAWN | " J. BROOKS |
| *G. H. SEAL. | " V. NETHERCOT. | " K. M. TUSTAIN. |
| *R. FIELDMAN. | MRS. E. MCCARTHY. | " E. E. BATTLE. |
| *D. BOUGHTON. | " M. WARD. | MRS. G. UTTING. |
| J. A. JACKSON. | | MISS N. J. DUNN. |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|-----------------|
| Tuberculosis Dispensary | .. | .. | .. | .. | { | MISS J. HEATON. |
| | | | | | | " B. M. BOND. |

Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium—

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------|
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | H. I. REES.* |
| | | | | | | { F. W. HYDE. |
| | | | | | | L. H. REES. |
| Clerks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | MISS V. ALLSOP. |
| | | | | | | " E. J. DODSON. |
| | | | | | | " A. M. NORTHCOTE.* |
| | | | | | | " E. J. Y. SPIBY. |

City General Hospital—

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------|
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | E. H. BALL. |
| Asst. Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | S. WHATSIZE. |
| | | | | | | { L. HEATHERLEY.* |
| | | | | | | MISS M. MILLIS. |
| | | | | | | " C. STONE. |
| Clerks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | " J. GUILLAIN. |
| | | | | | | " D. E. WORTHINGTON. |
| | | | | | | " K. WRIGHT. |
| | | | | | | " M. A. RAWSON. |
| | | | | | | " S. WRIGHT. |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|
| Milk Depot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | { MRS. BREWIN. |
| | | | | | | " E. HOLLAND. |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----------------|
| Vaccination Officer | .. | .. | .. | .. | J. H. LOCKWOOD |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----------------|

* On Active Service.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1943.

CITY OF LEICESTER.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Population at Census, 1931 | 239,169 |
| „ (estimated) 1943 | |
| Marriages | |
| Births (corrected) | |
| Birth-rate | 18.6 |
| Deaths (corrected for transferable deaths) | |
| Death-rate | 12.8 |
| Deaths under One Year | |
| Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births) | 48.5 |
| Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total births) | |
| Zymotic-rate (per 1,000 population) | 0.53 |
| Respiratory Disease death-rate | |
| Cancer death-rate „ | 1.95 |
| Tuberculosis death-rate „ | |
| Phthisis-death-rate „ | |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Area of City (in acres) | 16,979 |
| Number of persons per acre at Census, 1931 | 27.9 |
| Number of persons per “structurally separate dwelling” at Census, 1931 | 3.80 |
| Number of Inhabited Tenements, January, 1944 | |
| Number of Empty Houses, January, 1944 | |
| Number of Empty Cottages, January, 1944 | |
| Rateable value (1943-1944) | |
| General Rate for the year, 1943-1944 | |

| | England and Wales | County Boroughs | London Adminis- trative County |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Birth-rate | 16.5 | 18.6 | 15.8 |
| Death-rate | 12.1 | 14.2 | 15.0 |
| Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births) | 49 | 58 | 58 |

(Registrar General's Figures.)

*To the Chairman, Lord Mayor and Members of the
Health Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Health of Leicester for the year 1943.

STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE. As in 1942, this rate showed a welcome improvement. In fact, it is the highest rate recorded since 1923.

DEATH RATE. Though this is slightly higher than in 1942, it is not unsatisfactory, and Leicester as a health resort among industrial towns has not entirely lost its place !

INFANT MORTALITY. This rate is said to be a good indication of the state of progress of a community. The rate for 1943 was nearly the lowest on record, only the 1938 figure being better. Coupled with the high birth rate, this is a cause for much satisfaction and, I feel, quite reasonable congratulation to the Maternity Hospital, Maternity Home and general Maternity and Child Welfare Services of the City.

DIPHTHERIA. The incidence of this disease was much lower than in recent years and the case mortality the lowest on record. Undoubtedly, this satisfactory state of affairs is due in part to the building up of a naturally immune population by the epidemics of the last few years, but the active immunisation campaign must receive some of the credit for the improvement.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

In the foreword to Appendix VII (Dr. Wilkie's Report for 1943) I have dealt fully with the operation of Regulation 33B. This Regulation has proved helpful but does not cover the whole ground, and, in my opinion, requires strengthening.

TUBERCULOSIS MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.

The scheme for the provision of maintenance allowances to selected sufferers from this disease, who were under approved treatment or

observation and had ceased work on the advice of the Tuberculosis Officer, came into operation during the year.

This scheme is really a first step in a much larger scheme for social security, which no doubt will come into force in the fairly near future. It is to be welcomed because so often in the past, a patient who ought to have given up work if a cure was to be obtained, could not do so for economic reasons. That is not the case now, and the patient is given more incentive to obtain the treatment he requires. Unfortunately, owing to the insufficiency of the sanatorium accommodation, that treatment is not always immediately available. It is hoped that before long further extensions to the sanatorium will overcome this difficulty.

I am glad, Sir, to express to your Committee and to yourself the thanks of the Department for your continued support and interest during the year.

I also wish to thank every member of the staff for their unceasing loyalty and for the excellent work that has been put in during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. K. MACDONALD, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Grey Friars,
Leicester.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1943

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Statistics

Owing to the needs of Security all figures giving an indication of the number of the population are omitted, but reference to the rates given below will provide a good picture of the health of the city.

Birth Rate : 1943, 18.63 ; 1942, 16.66 ; 1941, 13.88.

The 1943 Rate is the highest since 1923.

Infantile Mortality Rate : 1943, 48.5 ; 1942, 50.6 ; 1941, 55.0.

Only in 1938 was there a lower rate than in 1943.

Death Rate : 1943, 12.76 ; 1942, 11.24 ; 1941, 12.23.

Though the Leicester death rate is not so good as that of the last few years, it does not compare unfavourably with the following rates :

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns .. | .. | 14.2 |
| 148 Smaller Towns | .. | 12.7 |
| London | .. | 15.0 |

Comments on the Vital Statistics

Note.—The figures in brackets are for 1942 unless otherwise stated.

Infantile Mortality Rate

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Prematurity and congenital causes .. | 53% | (48%) |
| Diarrhœa | 10% | (21%) |
| Respiratory diseases | 19% | (15%) |

There were also deaths from the following Infectious Diseases :

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | 4 |
| Tuberculosis (all types) | 5 |
| Syphilis | 2 |
| Influenza | 2 |
| Measles | 1 |

Incidence of Diseases

Typhoid Fever. There was no death from this disease in 1943, and no notification. As far as can be ascertained, this is the first time no case occurred in the City during a whole year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Meningococcal Meningitis). Twenty-eight notifications and four deaths (compared with 77 notifications and nine deaths in 1942).

Scarlet Fever. 430 notifications and no deaths (1942, 551 notifications and no deaths).

Whooping Cough. 891 notifications and seven deaths.— All the deaths occurred in children under five years of age, and four in children under one year of age. It is imperative that infection from whooping cough should be avoided during the early years of life.

Vaccine immunisation will probably offer a fruitful means of prevention in the future.

Diphtheria. 160 notifications and three deaths.

For further comments see Appendix II.

Diphtheria Immunisation

A full account of the Diphtheria Immunisation Service was given in my last Report (1942). The Scheme has been continued throughout the period under review.

| Statistics | 1943 | | <i>Since start of Scheme</i> |
|--|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Under 5</i> | <i>Over 5</i> | |
| Number of children immunised | 3,231 | 6,271 | 35,518 |
| Number of cases of genuine Diphtheria in immunised children.. .. | 21 | | 234 |

It should be noted that there were only 21 genuine cases of Diphtheria and no death among the immunised children who represented over 60% of the total children at risk, and 139 cases with three deaths among the remainder. The advantage is obviously much in favour of the immunised child.

Tuberculosis. Full details will be found in Appendix I, but it is worth while recording here that there was a marked decline, both in the notifications and in the number of deaths among young adults.

Influenza. 92 deaths (1942, 26 deaths).

Measles. 1,937 notifications, but only one death. As in 1942, though there was a high incidence of the disease, the case mortality remained low.

Cancer (all types). The death rate was 1.95, as compared with 1.79 in 1942. The incidence in males and females was nearly equal.

Respiratory Diseases. No marked difference from 1942. There were in 1943, 437 notifications of pneumonia and 133 deaths.

Heart and Vascular Diseases

Forty per cent. of the deaths from all ages fall into this category, the vast majority being over 65 years of age.

Maternal Mortality

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| Puerperal Pyrexia notifications | 136 | (114) |
| Puerperal causes of deaths | 7 | (9) |

For further details see Appendix IV.

Deaths from Violence

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Suicides :</i> | 1943, Males, 12 ; Females, 17 ; Total, 29. |
| | 1942, Males, 18 ; Females, 21 ; Total, 39. |
| <i>Road Accidents :</i> | 1943, Males, 22 ; Females, 10 ; Total, 32. |
| | 1942, Males, 25 ; Females, 6 ; Total, 31. |
| <i>Other Violence :</i> | 1943, Males, 24 ; Females, 20 ; Total, 44. |
| | 1942, Males, 33 ; Females, 36 ; Total, 69. |

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

City Ambulance Service

This Service is described in detail in my last Annual Report.

The Analysis of Calls dealt with during 1943 is as follows :

| | 06.00—18.00 hours | 18.00—06.00 hours |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Calls within the City boundary .. | 8,480 | 2,531 |
| Calls within the County .. | 352 | 251 |
| Total .. | 11,614 | |
| Accidents in factories .. | 332 | |
| Accidents in streets .. | 678 | |
| Sudden illness in streets .. | 240 | |
| Moving patients to and from Hospitals .. | 8,362 | |
| Attempted suicides and D.O.A.'s .. | 125 | |
| Maternity cases .. | 1,792 | |
| Cases where services were not required .. | 85 | |
| | | 11,614 |
| Mileage covered .. | 59,379 | |

Scabies Clinic, Granby Halls

A full description of the method of operation of this Service is given in my last Annual Report.

The attendances, etc., for 1943 were as given below, and are very similar to those in 1942.

| Class of Patient | New Cases definite cases of Scabies | Contacts examined and found not to be suffering from Scabies | Attendances of patients for examin- tion by Medical Officer and Treatment | | Patients Dis- charged as cured |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|-------------|---|
| | | | Medical Officer | Treatment | |
| Health Committee | | | | | |
| Patients : | | | | | |
| Adult Males | 397 | 206 | 1239 | 1814 | 380 |
| Adult Females | 967 | 392 | 2992 | 2627 | 860 |
| Children under 5 years of age | 318 | 184 | 1204 | 805 | 268 |
| Education Committee | | | | | |
| Patients : | | | | | |
| Males | 496 | 210 | 2338 | 2639 | 519 |
| Females | 383 | 188 | 2264 | 1883 | 525 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2561 | 1180 | 10037 | 9768 | 2552 |

Other Services. No change.

SECTION C.

**Sanitary Circumstances of
the Area**

NO CHANGE.

SECTION D.

H O U S I N G

Slum Clearance

My report for 1942 gave the current statistics for the slum clearance scheme and 1943 has not brought any material alteration in the position. A further 42 houses were demolished but no new houses were provided.

Overcrowding

The undermentioned figures relate to specific complaints brought to the notice of the Health Department because overcrowding was thought to exist. Under present circumstances it is valueless for inspectors deliberately to seek cases of overcrowding because even if found, and this would not be difficult, they could not be ameliorated.

The figures, though given, do not, therefore, represent the real position.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Number of overcrowded families requiring alternative accommodation on 1st January, 1943 | .. .. | 108 |
| Number of new cases of overcrowding during year | .. | 16 |
| Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | .. .. .. | 28 |
| Number of families remaining overcrowded on 31st December, 1943 | .. .. .. | 96 |

TABLE 14.
HOUSING STATISTICS
For year ended 31st December, 1943.

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses—Inspection.

| | |
|--|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 5147 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 9123 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 158 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 1556 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. | 156 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 1387 |

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers | 940 |
|---|-----|

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

| | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 15 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By owners | 7 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil. |

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

| | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 1718 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By owners | 41 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 1 |

C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

| | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 29 |

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

| | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil. |

APPENDIX I.

Report on the Tuberculosis
Dispensary for 1943

by

WYVILLE S. THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.(Edin.)

Premises ; Staff : No Change.

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis in the City (31st Dec., 1943).

| PULMONARY. | | NON-PULMONARY. | | TOTAL CASES |
|------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | |
| 836 | 746 | 232 | 251 | 2,065 |

New Cases Notified during 1943

452 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, of which 359 were Pulmonary and 93 Non-pulmonary. This is a decrease of six pulmonary and an increase of eight non-pulmonary cases on the 1942 figures.

The following table gives the number of new cases since 1918 :

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---|-------|---|-------|-------|
| 1918 | .... | Pulmonary, 746 ; Non-pulmonary, 82 ; Total, 828 | | | | |
| 1919 | .... | „ | 658 ; | „ | 47 ; | „ 705 |
| 1920 | .... | „ | 572 ; | „ | 59 ; | „ 631 |
| 1921 | .... | „ | 497 ; | „ | 105 ; | „ 602 |
| 1922 | .... | „ | 566 ; | „ | 43 ; | „ 609 |
| 1923 | .... | „ | 692 ; | „ | 71 ; | „ 763 |
| 1924 | .... | „ | 725 ; | „ | 65 ; | „ 790 |
| 1925 | .... | „ | 606 ; | „ | 77 ; | „ 683 |
| 1926 | ... | „ | 650 ; | „ | 77 ; | „ 727 |
| 1927 | .... | „ | 700 ; | „ | 80 ; | „ 780 |
| 1928 | .... | „ | 668 ; | „ | 117 ; | „ 785 |
| 1929 | .... | „ | 657 ; | „ | 77 ; | „ 734 |
| 1930 | .... | „ | 582 ; | „ | 66 ; | „ 648 |

NEW CASES SINCE 1918—continued

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-----|
| 1931 | .... | Pulmonary, 511 ; Non-Pulmonary 61 ; Total 572 | | | | | |
| 1932 | .... | „ | 442 ; | „ | 69 ; | „ | 511 |
| 1933 | .... | „ | 438 ; | „ | 74 ; | „ | 512 |
| 1934 | .... | „ | 331 ; | „ | 72 ; | „ | 403 |
| *1935 | ... | „ | 460 ; | „ | 100 ; | „ | 560 |
| 1936 | .... | „ | 355 ; | „ | 79 ; | „ | 434 |
| 1937 | .... | „ | 345 ; | „ | 88 ; | „ | 433 |
| 1938 | .... | „ | 310 ; | „ | 84 ; | „ | 394 |
| 1939 | .... | „ | 299 ; | „ | 84 ; | „ | 383 |
| 1940 | .... | „ | 343 ; | „ | 101 ; | „ | 444 |
| 1941 | .... | „ | 390 ; | „ | 75 ; | „ | 465 |
| 1942 | .... | „ | 365 ; | „ | 85 ; | „ | 450 |
| 1943 | .... | „ | 359 ; | „ | 93 ; | „ | 452 |

*City Boundary extended and population increased by 20,000. The figure given for 1935 included 139 pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary taken over from the County.

The following table gives the sex and age periods of those notified during 1943 :

| Age Periods | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 | 65 & up. | Total |
|---------------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| Pulmonary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 23 | 26 | 53 | 32 | 27 | 13 | 203 |
| Females .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 32 | 35 | 31 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 156 |
| Non-pulmonary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | — | 3 | 3 | 40 |
| Females .. | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 53 |

The following table gives the number of young adults notified in the age periods 15-19 and 20-24 during the past eight years :

| Ages. | Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Adults (Notifications) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | (15-24) during the past 8 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1936 | | 1937 | | 1938 | | 1939 | | 1940 | | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| Males | 18 | 27 | 21 | 9 | 20 | 17 | 32 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 27 | 24 | 31 | 24 | 15 | |
| Females | 15 | 25 | 28 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 33 | 32 | 29 | 37 | 28 | |
| Total | 33 | 52 | 49 | 27 | 40 | 38 | 48 | 49 | 45 | 45 | 60 | 56 | 60 | 61 | 43 | |
| Total bothsexes | 85 | | 76 | | 78 | | 97 | | 90 | | 116 | | 121 | | 98 | |

This table shows that there has been a considerable decline in the number of young adults notified, especially in males of the 15-19 age period (15 as compared with 31). In each age period, the number of females notified again exceeds that of males.

DEATHS

(Note.—The following figures for 1943 for deaths are those allocated locally.)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 178 |
| Deaths due to Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis .. | 27 |
| | — |
| | 205 |
| | — |

The total deaths show an increase of two on the 1942 figures. The pulmonary deaths have increased by 12 to 178. This is the third lowest figure for any year. The non-pulmonary deaths (27) show a decrease of 10. This is the lowest figure for non-pulmonary deaths since 1939.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|
| <i>Death-rate per 100,000 :</i> | 1942 | 1943 |
| Pulmonary | | |
| Non-pulmonary | | |
| Total death-rate | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| <i>Place of death :</i> | | | | |
| City General Hospital.. .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| Grobby Road Sanatorium | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| Other institutions | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| In patients' own homes | .. | .. | .. | 113 |
| | | | | — |
| | | | | 205 |
| | | | | — |

| Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases in Leicester in past years. | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Year. | Phthisis. | | Other Tuberculous Diseases. | | Total Tuberculous Deaths. | |
| | Deaths. | Rate per 100,000 Population. | Deaths. | Rate per 100,000 Population. | Deaths. | Rate per 100,000 Population. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1931 | 262 | 108 | 49 | 20 | 311 | 129 |
| 1932 | 240 | 100 | 33 | 14 | 273 | 113 |
| 1933 | 269 | 111 | 32 | 14 | 301 | 125 |
| 1934 | 223 | 92 | 19 | 8 | 242 | 100 |
| 1935 | 234 | 91 | 18 | 7 | 252 | 98 |
| 1936 | 202 | 77 | 28 | 11 | 230 | 88 |
| 1937 | 216 | 82 | 35 | 13 | 251 | 95 |
| 1938 | 174 | 66 | 21 | 8 | 195 | 74 |
| 1939 | 183 | 70 | 25 | 9 | 208 | 79 |
| 1940 | 200 | 77 | 34 | 13 | 234 | 90 |
| 1941 | 197 | — | 39 | — | 236 | — |
| 1942 | 166 | — | 37 | — | 203 | — |
| 1943 | 179 | — | 27 | — | 206 | — |

The following Tables give the Age, Sex Distribution and Occupations of those dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1943 :—

| Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Phthisis in 1943. | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|--------|----------|--------|--|
| Age Period. | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 0—1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 2—4 | .. | .. | — | 1 | 1 | |
| 5—9 | .. | .. | — | — | — | |
| 10—14 | .. | .. | — | — | — | |
| 15—19 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 6 | |
| 20—24 | .. | .. | 5 | 12 | 17 | |
| 25—34 | .. | .. | 16 | 12 | 28 | |
| 35—44 | .. | .. | 30 | 16 | 46 | |
| 45—54 | .. | .. | 20 | 12 | 32 | |
| 55—64 | .. | .. | 26 | 3 | 29 | |
| 65 and upwards | .. | .. | 15 | 2 | 17 | |
| All ages | .. | .. | 117 | 62 | 179 | |

| Occupations of Persons Dying from Phthisis in 1943. | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|-----|----|--|
| | M. | F. | | M. | F. | |
| SHOE TRADE : | | | | | | |
| Finishers | 7 | — | Army Pensioners .. | — | — | |
| Clickers | 4 | — | Boxmakers | — | — | |
| Rivettors | — | — | Porters | 2 | — | |
| Pressmen | 2 | — | Licensed Victuallers .. | — | — | |
| Machinists | — | 2 | Shop Assistants .. | 10 | — | |
| Various | 8 | — | Warehousemen .. | 2 | 1 | |
| | | | Various | 36 | 4 | |
| Total in Shoes .. | 21 | 2 | Occupations not stated (includes Married Women, Widows, Children and Per- sons of no occupa- tion) | 4 | 48 | |
| *Hosiery Trades .. | 7 | 2 | | | | |
| Labourers | 11 | — | | | | |
| Clerks | 7 | 4 | | | | |
| Tailoring Trade .. | — | — | | | | |
| Vanmen | 1 | — | | | | |
| Soldiers | — | — | Grand Total .. | 117 | 62 | |
| Engineers | 15 | 1 | | | | |
| Painters | 1 | — | | | | |
| Dressmakers | — | — | | | | |

* A large number of *married* women are engaged in the Hosiery Trade, but these are not included, for in the case of deaths of married women and widows, only the husband's occupation is registered.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS.

| PULMONARY CASES HAVING HAD INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Stage when first examined | Died within one month of notification | Within two months | Within three months | Within six months | Within twelve months | Within 18 months | Within two years | Within three years | Lived three years or over | |
| T.B. - ve cases 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | |
| T.B. + ve Stage I. 37 .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 29 | |
| T.B. + ve Stage II. 79 .. | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 26 | |
| T.B. + ve Stage III. 12 .. | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 | |
| Total 135 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 21 | 61 | |

Of the total 135 recorded in this table, 21 were treated at both Groby Road Sanatorium and the City General Hospital, 83 were treated at Groby Road Sanatorium only, and 31 at the City General Hospital only.

| PULMONARY CASES NOT HAVING HAD INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Stage when first examined | | | | Died within one month of notification | Within two months | Within three months | Within six months | Within twelve months | Within 18 months | Within two years | Within three years | Lived three years or over |
| T.B. - ve cases. 4 | | | | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| T.B. + ve Stage I. 3 .. | | | | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| T.B. + ve Stage II. 6 .. | | | | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| T.B. + ve Stage III. 3 .. | | | | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total 16 | | | | 5 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | — | 3 |

PULMONARY CASES NOT EXAMINED AT OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISPENSARY.

| TOTAL | Died within one month of notification | Within two months | Within three months | Within six months | Within twelve months | Within 18 months | Within two years | Within three years | Lived three years or over |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 18 | 16 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

These tables account for 169 deaths. In addition, there were nine deaths of patients who had never been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. This gives a total of 178 pulmonary deaths.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Children (0-14)
During the past eight years.

| | 1936 | | | 1937 | | | 1938 | | | 1939 | | | 1940 | | | 1941 | | | 1942 | | | 1943 | | |
|-----------------|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|----|-----|
| Ages. | -4 | -9 | -14 | -4 | -9 | -14 | -4 | -9 | -14 | -4 | -9 | -14 | -4 | -9 | -14 | -4 | -9 | -14 | -4 | -9 | -14 | -4 | -9 | -14 |
| Males | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Females | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| Total | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | — | — |
| Total each year | 1 | | | 4 | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 5 | | | 3 | | | 4 | | |

Four deaths of children, 14 years of age or under, from Pulmonary Tuberculosis have occurred during 1943, as compared with three for the preceding year.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Adults (15-24) during the past eight years.

| Ages. | 1936 | | 1937 | | 1938 | | 1939 | | 1940 | | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| Males | 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Females | 4 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 11 |
| Total | 7 | 24 | 10 | 23 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 17 |
| Total | 31 | | 33 | | 32 | | 26 | | 29 | | 36 | | 37 | | 24 | |

It will be seen that the number of deaths of young adults has, like that of notifications, considerably declined. In fact, the total, 24, is the lowest ever recorded, the next lowest being in 1939 when there were 26 deaths. The number of females dying in the age period 15-19 is only three—also a record, four having been the lowest previously recorded, in 1936. The total female deaths has generally been about twice as high as that of males, but the figures for the past year more closely approximate each other—10 males and 14 females.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.

| Bones & Joints | Glands | Renal | Abdominal | Meninges | Miliary | Total |
|----------------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
| 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 27 |

Of the 27 Non-pulmonary deaths, eight are known to have been in contact with one or more persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Meningitis is again responsible for the greater proportion of these deaths, though the number (15) is a reduction of four on last year's figure. It will be seen from the following table that fewer children—five, as compared with 11—died from Meningitis, this figure also constituting a new low record.

| Deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis in Children (0-14) during the past eight years | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
| Males .. | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| Females | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| Total .. | 11 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 11 | 5 |

Recovered Cases

During the past year the names of 78 patients were removed from the register as having "recovered." Of these, 53 were pulmonary and 25 non-pulmonary.

Table 1.
ANALYSIS OF CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTER.

| DIAGNOSIS | Pulmonary | | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | | Total | | | | Gr'd T'ls. | |
|---|-----------|-----|-----------|----|--|-----|----------|----------------|--------|-----|----------|-----|---------------|--|
| | Adults | | Children | | Adults | | Children | | Adults | | Children | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| A. New Cases examined during the year excluding contacts:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Definitely Tuberculous .. | 156 | 110 | 9 | 2 | 23 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 179 | 131 | 18 | 14 | 342 | |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47 | 39 | 32 | 17 | 135 | |
| (c) Non - Tuberculous .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 352 | 404 | 87 | 72 | 915 | |
| B. Contacts examined during the year:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Definitely Tuberculous .. | 1 | 10 | 4 | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 22 | |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 15 | 9 | 27 | |
| (c) Non - Tuberculous .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 76 | 124 | 106 | 110 | 416 | |
| C. Cases written off Dispensary Register:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Recovered .. | 23 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 32 | 34 | 4 | 8 | 78 | |
| (b) Non - Tuberculous .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 463 | 552 | 239 | 225 | 1470 | |
| D. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Definitely Tuberculous .. | 736 | 567 | 52 | 45 | 148 | 171 | 78 | 78 | 884 | 738 | 130 | 123 | 1875 | |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 72 | 67 | 62 | 41 | 242 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st | | | 1,995 | | 2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge | | | 36 | | | | | | |
| 3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .. | | | 61 | | 4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) | | | 162 | | | | | | |
| 5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary .. | | | 9,976 | | 6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st | | | 61 | | | | | | |
| 7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners. (a) Personal (b) Other | | | 30 954 | | 8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes of patients for the purpose of examination | | | 309 | | | | | | |
| 9. Number of visits by Nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes .. | | | 7,175 | | 10. Number of : (a) Specimens of sputum (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work | | | 1,795 2,573 | | | | | | |
| 11. Number of "recovered" cases restored to the Dispensary Register .. | | | 3 | | 12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st | | | 834 | | | | | | |

Tuberculosis Dispensary as the “Centre for Diagnosis”

Notes from doctors requesting an opinion on 954 patients were received and dealt with during the past twelve months. In addition, many patients, not under medical attention, called on their own initiative desiring to know whether they had consumption.

| Clinical Examinations | Men | Women | Children | Total |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| First examinations .. | 669 | 767 | 360 | 1,796 |
| Re-examinations .. | 1,129 | 1,051 | 440 | 2,620 |

| | | | |
|---|--|------|------|
| “Contact” Examinations | | 1942 | 1943 |
| Number of “contacts” examined .. | | 350 | 465 |
| Number found to be definitely tuberculous | | 23 | 22 |

Bacteriological Examinations

| Nature of Specimen | Positive | Negative | Total |
|---|----------|----------|-------|
| Specimens of Sputum :— | | | |
| From Practitioners | 57 | 334 | 391 |
| From Patients examined at the Dispensary | 326 | 1,063 | 1,389 |
| Specimens other than sputum .. | — | 15 | 15 |
| Total .. | 383 | 1,412 | 1,795 |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|
| Radiological Examinations | | 1942 | 1943 |
| Radiological examinations carried out at Groby Road Sanatorium | | 2,166 | 2,573 |

Treatment

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---------------|-----------------|
| At Groby Road Sanatorium : | | <i>Adults</i> | <i>Children</i> |
| Pulmonary | .. | 362 | 95 |
| Non-pulmonary | .. | 7 | 6 |
| At City General Hospital | .. | 64 | 44 |

Attendances

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|-------|
| Total number of attendances | .. | .. | 9,976 |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|-------|

Visits

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers for purpose of examination | | | | | 309 |
| Ditto. | Dispensary Nurses | .. | .. | .. | 7,275 |
| Ditto. | District Nurses | .. | .. | .. | 2,506 |

Additional Nourishment

Free milk—generally one pint daily—has been granted to necessitous patients whose income falls below a certain scale. During the year, 18 patients were assisted in this way, at a total cost of £84 10s. 11d.

Certificates were granted to many cases with active Tuberculosis in order to enable them to obtain an additional allowance of milk for which they were able to pay.

Financial Assistance to Patients

The scheme of the Ministry of Health for granting allowances to certain patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis renders the year 1943 a notable one in the history of the disease. Under it we are able to grant financial help to patients who give up remunerative occupation in order to undergo treatment, provided there is good prospect of recovery. Payment is made whilst the patient is undergoing Sanatorium treatment and for some time after discharge till fit to resume work. The scheme was commenced in Leicester in August and during the five months, 95 were granted allowances, at a total cost to the Ministry of £1,600 18s. 8d.

As this scheme left out many acute and chronic cases, equally or more in need of financial assistance, some of whom were receiving relief from the Public Assistance Committee, the City Council in 1944 decided to grant allowances to all necessitous cases suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who were not eligible for the Ministry scheme.

After-Care

After-care work has been carried on as previously, and a close contact is maintained with every patient as long as his name remains on the Dispensary Register. £25 17s. 6d. has been spent in clothing, dentures, etc., for necessitous patients undergoing institutional treatment. Gifts of clothing, etc., though not nearly so numerous as in pre-coupon days, have also been received by the nurses and distributed to the poorer patients.

WYVILLE S. THOMSON.

APPENDIX II.

Report on the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium for the year 1943

By

J. C. HAMILTON MACKENZIE, M.D.(Glas.), D.P.H.(Lond.)

Medical Superintendent

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

In submitting the report of the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium for 1943, I only wish to draw attention to the lowered incidence of Diphtheria, for which disease less patients were admitted than in any year since 1932, and its small mortality rate—the lowest since records have been available.

Though the deficiency in staff, both nursing and domestic, referred to in my last report, was somewhat improved during 1943, the Staff has never been really adequate and coincident difficulties have not rendered the work of the Hospital more easy.

Report on the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium for the year 1943

By

J. C. HAMILTON MACKENZIE, M.D.(Glas.), D.P.H.(Lond.),
Medical Superintendent

The following is an abridged report on the work of the Hospital for the year 1943.

The general statistics are based on verified diagnosis on patients discharged.

SCARLET FEVER

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Verified cases discharged | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil |

Concurrent double infections :

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Impetigo | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Scabies | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bronchopneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Cross infections with :

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|
| Sonne Dysentery | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|

Complications :

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Otorrhoea | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Secondary Adenitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Peritonsillar Abscess | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Serum Rash | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Return cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|-----|

Comments

Scarlet Fever continues to be a mild disease. Only selected cases were admitted to hospital, complications and suitability of home conditions for nursing being the factors in selection. Complications were mild and no deaths occurred.

DIPHTHERIA

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|------|
| Verified cases discharged | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205 |
| Number of cases in which diagnosis altered | .. | | | | 162 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Mortality rate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.5% |

Concurrent infections :

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Measles | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bronchopneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Scabies | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Cross infections :

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Impetigo | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Tonsillitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Complications :

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Paralysis of heart (severe) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| „ „ (slight) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| „ palate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| „ ciliary muscles | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| „ external ocular muscles | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| „ pharynx | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| „ diaphragm | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Peripheral neuritis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

Grouping of cases according to severity

A = Severe. B = Moderately severe. C = Mild.

| Group of Disease | Number of Cases | Deaths | Mortality Rate of the Group |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| A | 19 | 2 | 10.5% |
| B | 30 | Nil | — |
| C | 119 | Nil | — |
| Laryngeal .. | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| Nasal | 15 | — | — |
| Bacteriological .. | 21 | — | — |

Classification of types of infecting organism compared with that of 1942 :

| | | | | | 1943 | 1942 |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|------|------|
| Gravis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 338 |
| Intermedius | | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 78 |
| Mitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | 55 |
| Atypical | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 15 |

Type of infecting organism in fatal cases :

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Gravis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|---|

Operations :

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Tonsillectomy (for persistent carriers) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Tracheotomy | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

Comments

An epidemic of Diphtheria commenced in the City in September, 1937 ; it reached its peak in 1940 (712 cases). In 1943 the marked decline of the epidemic is evident (205 cases).

In 1943 the mortality rate is the lowest ever recorded in this hospital—an index of the increasing immunity of the child population, both from natural and artificial immunity.

We can anticipate an inter-epidemic period for Diphtheria, it behoves us to push ahead with artificial immunisation during this period, in order that the mortality rate may continue at the present low level.

An interesting feature, as one of the above tables shows, is the changing of the infecting types of germ. There is a marked reduction in the incidence of “Gravis” type infections, and a relative increase in “Intermedius” and “Mitis.”

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Total discharges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 |
| Admitted as Puerperal Pyrexia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 |
| Admitted as Septic Abortion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

PUERPERAL CASES :

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------|
| Uterine sepsis | .. | .. | .. | 46 (streptococcal 13) |
| Puerperal mastitis | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Urinary infection | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pyrexia ? cause | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Intra-partum pyrexia | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Influenza | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pleural effusion | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pituitary Abscess | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| R.P.C. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Macrocytic anaemia of pregnancy | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

One case of streptococcal thrombophlebitis was fatal. All other streptococcal cases responded to sulphonamides. All cases were sporadic.

ABORTAL CASES :

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Verified septic abortion | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| Verified simple abortion | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |

MEASLES

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Verified cases discharged | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil |

Concurrent Infections :

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Sonne Dysentery | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

Complications :

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Bronchopneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Otorrhoea | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Laryngitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Enteritis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

The incidence of complications may appear high, but is due to the fact that the majority of patients were admitted with complications and required treatment in hospital for these conditions.

WHOOPING COUGH

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Verified cases discharged | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |

Complications :

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Bronchopneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Convulsions | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

All deaths were due to Bronchopneumonia. The majority of patients were admitted with bronchopneumonia complicating Whooping Cough.

The high mortality rate draws attention to the serious nature of this common disease of childhood and indicates the necessity for immunisation.

MENINGITIS

| | |
|---|----|
| Verified cases discharged diagnosed as Meningococcal Meningitis | 34 |
| Deaths | 3 |

Complications :

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Encephalitis and Amentia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pneumococcal Meningitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| Verified cases diagnosed as Tuberculous Meningitis | .. | 3 |
| Deaths | .. | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|---|
| Verified cases discharged diagnosed as Benign Lymphocytic Meningitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
|--|----|----|----|----|---|

OTHER DISEASES ADMITTED AS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| Disease : | | | | Verified Cases discharged | Deaths |
|------------------------|----|----|----|------------------------------|--------|
| Abscess, Cerebral | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| „ Liver | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| „ Peritonsillar | .. | .. | .. | 12 | — |
| Adenitis | .. | .. | .. | 7 | — |
| Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | 5 | — |
| Cellulitis | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| Chickenpox | .. | .. | .. | 27 | — |
| „ Contact | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| Corneal Ulcer | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Dermatitis | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| Dysentery, Sonne | .. | .. | .. | 16 | — |
| Encephalitis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Enteritis | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 2 |
| Erysipelas | .. | .. | .. | 15 | — |
| Erythema Nodosum | .. | .. | .. | 5 | — |
| Furunculosis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Gastritis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Glandular Fever | .. | .. | .. | 3 | — |
| Haemorrhage, Cerebral | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| „ Subarachnoid | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| Hepatitis, Infective | .. | .. | .. | 11 | — |
| Impetigo | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Influenza | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 1 |
| Laryngitis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Migraine | .. | .. | .. | 3 | — |
| Mitral Stenosis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Nephritis, Acute | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | .. | .. | .. | 6 | — |
| Paratyphoid B. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| Parotitis, Infective | .. | .. | .. | 16 | — |
| Pemphigus | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 2 |
| Pharyngitis | .. | .. | .. | 3 | — |
| Pleurisy | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia, Broncho | .. | .. | .. | 8 | — |
| Pneumonia, Lobar | .. | .. | .. | 10 | — |
| Poliomyelitis, Acute | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Pyelitis | .. | .. | .. | 3 | — |
| Pyrexia, Observation | .. | .. | .. | 14 | — |
| Rash, Toxic | .. | .. | .. | 19 | — |
| Rubella | .. | .. | .. | 8 | — |
| Salmonella Infection | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — |
| Scabies | .. | .. | .. | 4 | — |
| Sinusitis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Stomatitis, Ulcerative | .. | .. | .. | 4 | — |
| Tonsillitis | .. | .. | .. | 26 | — |
| Tumour of Lung | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| Minor Staff Illnesses | .. | .. | .. | 18 | — |

TUBERCULOSIS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Classified cases admitted | 418 |
| Classified cases discharged | 368 |
| Deaths | 45 |
| Observation cases admitted | 59 |
| Observation cases discharged | 60 |

Special Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis carried out during 1943 :

Thoracic Surgical Operations carried out by Thoracic Surgeon :

| | |
|---|----|
| Thoracoplasty (1st stage) | 16 |
| „ (2nd stage) | 13 |
| „ (3rd stage) | 2 |
| Thoracoscopy and Adhesion Section | 31 |
| Phrenic Operations | 25 |
| Bronchoscopy | 24 |
| Monaldi Operation | 12 |
| Rib Resection | 1 |

Artificial Pneumothorax :

| | |
|--|------|
| New cases induced | 91 |
| Refills (In-patients) | 2298 |
| Refills (Out-patients) | 3447 |
| Aspirations and Pleural Lavage (In-patients) | 105 |
| „ „ „ „ (Out-patients) | 87 |
| Gold Injections | 780 |
| Blood Examinations | 1700 |

Comments

The volume of work in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis continues to increase.

The above table indicates the special treatment given during the year.

Unfortunately, demands on the Sanatorium accommodation were very great and the staffing problem difficult. Attempts are being made to overcome the difficulty by providing further accommodation in 1944.

OTHER OPERATIONS

| | |
|--|----|
| Tonsillectomy | 26 |
| Antrum Puncture | 2 |
| Curettage of Glands | 4 |
| Cauterization of Larynx | 1 |
| Incision of Abscess | 1 |
| Removal of Foreign Body from Leg | 1 |
| Removal of Papilloma of Tongue | 1 |

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

| | | | In-patients | Out-patients | Total |
|----------------------------|----|----|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chest Films | .. | .. | 2471 | 3453 | 5924 |
| Bronchogram | .. | .. | 86 | — | 86 |
| N.S.M.B. Films | .. | .. | — | 211 | 211 |
| Screen Examination (Chest) | .. | .. | 2505 | 3629 | 6134 |
| Ante-Natal Films | .. | .. | — | 54 | 54 |
| Dental | .. | .. | 15 | — | 15 |
| Staff and C.N.R. | .. | .. | 298 | — | 298 |
| E.M.S. Films | .. | .. | — | 10 | 10 |
| Leicester Frith | .. | .. | — | 3 | 3 |
| City Mental | .. | .. | — | 15 | 15 |
| Films of Bones and Joints | .. | .. | 52 | 211 | 263 |
| C.G.H. | .. | .. | — | 8 | 8 |
| Mobile Unit | .. | .. | 12 | — | 12 |
| L.R.I. | .. | .. | — | 2 | 12 |
| American Red Cross | .. | .. | — | 16 | 16 |
| Sinuses | .. | .. | 20 | — | 20 |
| Barium Swallow | .. | .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| County | .. | .. | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | | <u>5460</u> | <u>7613</u> | <u>13073</u> |
| Figures for 1942 | .. | .. | <u>4822</u> | <u>6797</u> | <u>11619</u> |

Comments

In the current year there has been an increase in the number of chest films taken, both for in-patients and out-patients.

The increase in the out-patient X-rays is chiefly due to the importance attached to chest X-ray of contacts.

The scheme for Mass Miniature Radiography which will shortly commence in the City of Leicester, will be an important step in the assessment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the population, and will ultimately promote conditions for early detection of the disease, and consequently, earlier treatment.

DENTAL CLINIC

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Extraction Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 |
| Filling Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Examinations | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97 |
| Impression for Dentures | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 |

LABORATORY

All the bacteriological investigations for the Hospital are now carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, which is situated in the Hospital.

The clinical pathology of the Hospital is performed under the direction of the Pathologist of the Area Laboratory, which is situated at the City General Hospital.

J. C. H. MACKENZIE.

Report on the City General Hospital, Leicester, for the year 1943

By

A. P. M. PAGE, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.C.H. (R.C.P. & S.)

Medical Superintendent and Physician

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

It seems that it is the usual custom for the City General Hospital to achieve regular records in its progress and the year 1943 was no exception in this respect. Details are given in Dr. Page's report, but it is, perhaps, worth while recording in this foreword that in the year 1943 :

- (a) there was a record number of in-patients admitted during any one year ;
- (b) there was a larger number of in-patients in residence at the Hospital (viz. 570) on any one day than ever before ;
- (c) more operations were performed (this is particularly interesting as many more of the operations were of a major character) ;
- (d) more X-ray films were taken ;
- (e) more pathological examinations were carried out, and
- (f) the physiotherapy (massage) department showed a substantial increase in its work.

Though the expanded accommodation is 700 beds, the normal accommodation is approximately 500 patients. It will thus be seen that in accommodating an average of 484 patients every day of the year, the Hospital has had no light task.

Report on the City General Hospital, Leicester, for the year 1943

By

A. P. M. PAGE, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.C.H. (R.C.P. & S.)

Medical Superintendent and Physician

I herewith submit an abridged report covering the activities of the various Departments of the Hospital.

The alterations in the Operating Theatres on Wards 6, 9 and 13 were completed early in the year. The new Laboratory, which was also completed, is now the Area Laboratory under the Ministry of Health E.M.S. Scheme.

There was a record number of patients admitted : 6,540, as compared with the previous highest figure, 6,497 in 1941. The number of mid-wifery bookings has again had to be restricted.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all the members of the various Departments of the Staff for their valuable services, and especially to name the following voluntary workers for their continued assistance : Miss M. Elkins, Ph.D., Biochemist, and Mrs. York and Miss Goddard, Librarians.

| GENERAL STATISTICS. | | | | | 1942 | 1943 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| Accommodation of Hospital expanded is 700 Beds. | | | | | | |
| Admissions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,130 | 6,540 |
| Discharges | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,659 | 6,024 |
| Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | 478 | 520 |
| Deaths occurring within seven days of admission | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | 235 |
| Number of Patient Days | ... | ... | ... | ... | 175,240 | 176,524 |
| Average duration of residence (in days) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28.59 | 26.99 |
| Average number of beds occupied | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480.110 | 483.637 |
| Highest—On 27.3.42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 540 | — |
| On 17.3.43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 570 |
| Lowest—On 9.8.42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 407 | — |
| On 19.7.43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 413 |

| General Statistics— <i>continued</i> | | | | 1942 | 1943 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| Post Mortem Examinations held | ... | ... | ... | 195 | 298 |
| Inquests held | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 8 |
| Operations performed | ... | ... | ... | 1,244 | 1,532 |
| Dental extractions | ... | ... | ... | 131 | 143 |
| Blood Transfusions given | ... | ... | ... | 189 | 244 |
| X-Ray films exposed | ... | ... | ... | 6,524 | 7,340 |
| Electrocardiographic Examinations | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 24 |
| Confinements | ... | ... | ... | 906 | 946 |
| Pathological Laboratory:— | | | | | |
| General Examinations | ... | ... | ... | 24,926 | 24,430 |
| Physiotherapy (Massage) Department :— | | | | | |
| Treatments given | ... | ... | ... | 12,702 | 13,918 |

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Showing progress in Special Departments in the past 9 years.

| | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Admissions .. | 2,801 | 3,357 | 4,065 | 4,182 | 4,581 | 6,142 | 6,497 | 6,130 | 6,540 |
| Average stay in Hospital | 52.5 | 47 | 46.7 | 36.98 | 30.86 | 26.99 | 26.83 | 28.59 | 26.99 |
| days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| Confinements | 231 | 222 | 339 | 552 | 728 | 895 | 1,091 | 906 | 946 |
| Operations | | | | | | | | | |
| Performed .. | 351 | 587 | 621 | 852 | 1,001 | 1,082 | 1,158 | 1,244 | 1,532 |
| X-Ray Films | | | | | | | | | |
| Exposed .. | 3,175 | 3,792 | 3,667 | 4,397 | 4,306 | 5,798 | 6,785 | 6,524 | 7,340 |
| Pathology .. | 5,011 | 7,247 | 6,486 | 8,521 | 8,794 | 12,750 | 21,294 | 22,720 | 24,430 |
| Massage .. | — | — | — | 2,452 | 3,393 | 7,790 | 10,110 | 12,702 | 13,918 |
| Average No. of beds filled .. | 424 | 427 | 433 | 423 | 386 | 453 | 478 | 480 | 484 |

SUMMARY OF YEARLY RETURN OF CASES.

| | Remaining on 31/12/42 | Admitted | Discharged | Died | Remaining on 31/12/43 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|------|-----------------------|
| Men | 181 | 2178 | 1921 | 265 | 173 |
| Women .. | 131 | 2574 | 2443 | 157 | 105 |
| Children (under 16 years) .. | 135 | 1788 | 1660 | 98 | 165 |
| Totals | 447 | 6540 | 6024 | 520 | 443 |

LABORATORY REPORT FOR 1943

During the year, 24,430 investigations have been performed, this being a considerable increase over the 1942 figure of 20,682.

The new Laboratory was completed in January and work commenced there in February. The improved facilities have been very much appreciated by the Staff and have made it much easier to deal with the increased work.

The acquisition of an office has made it possible to introduce a number of new systems of cross reference which have been a badly-felt want for some time. The services of a part-time clerk were obtained in December, apart from which the Staff of the Department has remained the same.

In June, the Department was accepted as an Area Laboratory under the Ministry of Health scheme, and following on this a number of hospitals and practitioners throughout the county have availed themselves of the Service.

The Department has continued to bleed donors for the use of the Hospital and for the plasma processing depot at Nottingham.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|--------|
| General Examinations | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,430 |
| Blood Donors used | .. | .. | .. | .. | 953 |
| Blood Transfusions given | .. | .. | .. | .. | 244 |
| Histological Examinations | .. | .. | .. | .. | 819 |
| Post Mortems performed | .. | .. | .. | .. | 298 |
| Wassermann Reactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,249 |
| Specimens examined at outside Laboratories for the Area | | | | | |
| Laboratory | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 |

MATERNITY AND GYNAECOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Ante-Natal Clinic : | | 1942 | 1943 |
| Total number of first examinations | .. .. | 880 | 1324 |
| Total number of attendances | .. .. | 4854 | 8898 |

| | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-----|
| Number of Maternity Beds provided | .. .. | — | 45 |
| Number of Cases delivered | .. .. | 906 | 946 |
| Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia | | 20 | 23 |
| Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum | .. .. | 3 | Nil |
| Maternal deaths | .. .. | 2 | 2 |

Causes of Maternal Deaths :

1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis ; Pregnancy (8th day Puerperium).
2. Acute Encephalitis ; Influenza ; Broncho-Pneumonia ; 1st day Puerperium.

Causes of Infant Deaths :

| | |
|---|----|
| Prematurity | 16 |
| Congenital Specific Disease | 1 |
| Atelectasis of Lung | 3 |
| Anencephaly | 1 |
| Congenital Heart deficiency | 1 |
| Intracranial Haemorrhage ; laceration Tentorium Cerebelli | 2 |
| Intracranial Haemorrhage | 1 |
| Spina Bifida—Meningitis | 1 |
| Congenital Morbus Cordis | 1 |
| Multiple Congenital Deformities | 1 |
| Anencephaly ; Prematurity | 1 |
| Broncho Pneumonia | 1 |
| Atelectasis ; Prematurity | 2 |
| Stillbirths | 46 |

Abnormal Deliveries :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Breech Presentation | 9 |
| Forceps Deliveries | 40 |
| Caesarean Sections | 14 |
| Retained Placenta | 11 |

Ante-natal cases admitted for treatment 141

Gynaecology :

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of patients admitted | 334 |
| Abortions | 149 |
| Miscellaneous | 185 |
| Gynaecological Operations | 346 |

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

| | |
|--|------|
| General | 1168 |
| I. Abdominal | 396 |
| II. Kidney and Genito-Urinary | 100 |
| III. Respiratory | 22 |
| IV. Bones | 14 |
| V. Gynaecological | 400 |
| VI. Ear, Nose and Throat, and Eyes | 73 |
| VII. Head | 1 |
| VIII. Miscellaneous | 162 |
| Dental Extractions, Examinations, Fillings and Impressions | 143 |
| Blood Transfusions | 244 |
| Orthopaedic Operations | 375 |
| Anaesthetics Administered | 1573 |

SURGICAL CASES

| | |
|--|-------|
| Alimentary System | 470 |
| Genito Urinary System | 108 |
| Mouth, Ear, Nose and Throat | 145 |
| Eye | 12 |
| Bones, Joints and Fibrous Tissue | 78 |
| Respiratory | 12 |
| Orthopaedic | 352 |
| Malignant Growths | 103 |
| Miscellaneous | 222 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1502 |

MEDICAL CASES

| | |
|---|-------|
| General Infections | 196 |
| Respiratory Disorders | 783 |
| Diseases of Nervous System | 188 |
| Diseases of Heart and Circulation | 297 |
| Mental Disorders | 53 |
| Metabolic and Endocrinal Disorders | 39 |
| Nutritional and Congenital Defects | 34 |
| Intoxications, Poisonings, etc. | 5 |
| Kidney Diseases | 105 |
| Venereal Diseases | 12 |
| Bones, Joints, Fibrous Tissues and Glands | 162 |
| Digestive System, Disorders of | 243 |
| Diseases of Skin | 795 |
| Blood Disorders | 46 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 2958 |

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

| | |
|--|-------|
| General Infections | 43 |
| Respiratory System | 137 |
| Circulatory System | 92 |
| Nervous System | 51 |
| Mental | — |
| Metabolic and Endocrinal Disorders | 16 |
| Nutritional and Congenital | 46 |
| Poisonings and Intoxications, etc. | — |
| Kidney | 40 |
| Digestive System | 7 |
| Diseases of the Blood | 6 |
| Alimentary System | 49 |
| Diseases of Genito-Urinary System | 4 |
| Ear, Nose and Throat | 11 |
| Bones and Joints | 9 |
| Maternity and Gynaecological | 7 |
| Orthopaedic | 2 |
| Skin | — |
| Miscellaneous | — |
| | <hr/> |
| | 520 |

Report on Maternity and Child Welfare for the year 1943.

By

E. B. BERENICE HUMPHREYS, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.),
Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Though I hope Dr. Humphreys' report will be read in full, I wish to draw attention to certain points.

- (1) The ante-natal clinics during the year were overstretched and it is imperative that some additional sessions should be arranged.
- (2) During the year, the majority of the midwives in the City were trained in the use of gas and air analgesia, and a Service, to make these facilities available to women in childbirth, was arranged.
- (3) The attendance of mothers at the Infant Welfare Centres constituted a record.
- (4) A scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria for children attending Infant Welfare Centres was inaugurated.
- (5) Three additional war-time Day Nurseries were opened and plans were laid for a further extension to this service.

Report on Maternity and Child Welfare

for the year 1943.

By

E. B. BERENICE HUMPHREYS, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.),
Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer

STAFF

Medical Staff

There have been no changes in the full-time medical staff during 1943.

Dr. Margaret Hird and Dr. Annys Cusack are still away on military service and the Service has been maintained by part-time local Practitioners.

Health Visitors

Miss P. J. Archibald left the Department on the 15th January, 1943, to return to her home in Trinidad.

Miss Ethel Thompson resigned in February to take up a post nearer her home.

Miss J. Oldershaw joined the Department in February, 1943, and was dismissed on the 7th May, 1943.

Miss S. E. Hughes left the Department on the 30th October to take up a post near her home.

During the year the following Health Visitors were appointed to the Department : Miss K. L. Houlton, Miss E. Lewis, Miss E. J. Owen, Miss A. M. Williams, and Miss R. I. Walker.

The Health Visiting Staff comprises a Superintendent Health Visitor, a Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor, an Infant Life Protection Visitor, 19 District Health Visitors, together with a State Registered Nurse appointed for Diphtheria Immunisation work.

Midwives

Mrs. M. Mullany commenced duties on the 15th February, 1943, and resigned for personal reasons on the 10th May.

Mrs. Myfanwy Smith commenced duties on the 1st May and resigned on the 14th December.

Miss A. Byrne resigned on the 28th July to become a Health Visitor. Mrs. M. Rimmington resigned on the 7th April. Mrs. R. L. Copson resigned on the 13th February, and Mrs. Brailsford on the 11th October, 1943.

Miss Grace Biggin joined the staff on the 16th August, Miss I. Barker on the 15th November, and Miss I. G. Prince on the 13th December.

Health Visiting

(Corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets)

| | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| Number of first visits to children under one year old | 4,721 | (4,172) |
| „ „ revisits to children under one year old .. | 18,953 | (17,037) |
| „ „ visits to children one to five years old .. | 24,525 | (26,176) |
| „ „ visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 26 | (23) |
| „ „ first visits to ante-natal cases | 1,087 | (915) |
| „ „ other visits to ante-natal cases | 140 | (157) |
| „ „ visits to children under Infant Life Protection Act | 851 | (1,042) |
| „ „ other visits (no access) | 9,026 | (8,213) |
| „ „ „ „ (not classified) | 1,794 | (2,243) |
| Totals | 61,123 | (59,978) |

The total figures show an increase in the amount of district work, as compared with the previous year, but this latter had indicated that the work had been interrupted by war-time conditions. The current figures are, therefore, most satisfactory, especially concerning visits to infants under one year, though this section of the work has been maintained at the expense of visits to older children.

In addition to their ordinary work, Health Visitors have staffed 11 Vitamin Distributing Centres each week.

Attendance of Health Visitors at Clinic sessions :—

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Infant Welfare Centres | 2,299 | (2,320) |
| Ante-Natal Clinics | 1,004 | (913) |
| Post-Natal Clinics | 81 | (60) |
| Birth Control Clinic | 102 | (105) |

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

The number of ante-natal sessions held and the attendances during 1943 were as follows :

(Corresponding figures, where available, for the previous year are in brackets).

| Clinic. | No. of Sessions. | ATTENDANCES. | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | First Visits. | Re-Visits. | Total. | Avg. per Session. |
| Cort Crescent | 52(53) | 147(169) | 825(892) | 972(1061) | 19 |
| 13, Crescent St. | 50(50) | 293(268) | 1113(993) | 1406(1261) | 28 |
| 119, Highcross St. | 52(52) | 394(318) | 1539(1177) | 1933(1495) | 37 |
| Belgrave Hall— | | | | | |
| Monday | 48(49) | 176(122) | 858(595) | 1034(717) | 22 |
| Wednesday | 52(53) | 254(217) | 997(912) | 1251(1129) | 24 |
| Newby Street | 51(50) | 337(303) | 1269(1244) | 1606(1547) | 31 |
| St. Christopher's | | | | | |
| a.m. | 45(50) | 105(256) | 6(1363) | 734(1649) | 16 |
| p.m. | 50 | 189 | 846 | 1035 | 21 |
| Braunstone | 48(49) | 177(174) | 751(828) | 928(1002) | 19 |
| Totals | 448(410) | 2072(1857) | 8827(8004) | 10899(9861) | 24 |
| Municipal | | | | | |
| Maternity Home | 102(105) | 402(454) | 1881(1769) | 2283(2223) | 22 |
| City General Hosp. | 204(258) | 1324(880) | 7574(3974) | 8898(4854) | 44 |
| Leicester & Leics. | | | | | |
| Maternity Hosp. | 150(152) | 963(1224) | 7084(6493) | 8047(7717) | 54 |
| Royal Infirmary | 105(104) | 324(351) | 217(129) | 541(480) | 5 |
| Totals | 1009(1129) | 5085(4766) | 25583(20369) | 30668(25135) | 30 |

The following are particulars concerning the source of the new patients who attended the *district* clinics :

(The corresponding figures for the previous year are in brackets).

| Clinic. | Referred by | | | | | | | | Totals. |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Health Visitors. | Midwives. | Doctors. | Ex-patients or friends. | City General Hospital. | Other Sources | Other Clinics. | Came of own accord. | |
| Cort Crescent | 31(69) | 38(50) | 3 (—) | 20(22) | 1 (—) | —(1) | 6 (2) | 48 (25) | 147 (169) |
| 13, Crescent St. | 19(43) | 150(114) | 15(9) | 18(26) | 5 (3) | 21(11) | 4 (5) | 61 (57) | 293 (268) |
| 119, Highcross St. | 37(49) | 185(157) | 14(13) | 10(26) | 7 (2) | 20(11) | 9 (2) | 112(58) | 394 (318) |
| Belgrave Hall | 34(42) | 203(163) | 12(8) | 39(36) | 13(2) | 10(12) | 7 (2) | 112(74) | 430 (339) |
| Newby Street | 31(31) | 160(160) | 28(13) | 33(35) | 5 (—) | 12(16) | 12(7) | 56 (41) | 337 (303) |
| St. Christopher's | 34(21) | 241(238) | 2(4) | — (2) | 1 (2) | 1(3) | 5 (1) | 10 (15) | 294 (286) |
| Braunstone | 14(9) | 120(139) | 1 (4) | 7 (—) | 1 (—) | 8(—) | 3 (5) | 23 (17) | 177 (174) |
| Totals | 200(264) | 1097(1021) | 75(51) | 127(147) | 33(9) | 72(54) | 46(24) | 422(287) | 2072(1857) |

The attendances at the district clinics show a further increase during the year of 215 new patients in a total of 2,072 such patients, and an increase of 1,038 re-visits of patients in a total attendance of 10,899.

The clinical work at some sessions has been very heavy, but lack of staff made it impossible to establish additional sessions during the year under review.

MIDWIVES

During the year 1943, 100 midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these, 21 were Municipal Midwives, 17 were midwives in independent practice, and the remaining 62 were practising in maternity hospitals or maternity homes.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SCHEME

The organisation of this service, which was summarised in the Annual Report for 1938, remains essentially the same. Twenty-one midwives serve the city, which is divided into eight areas, each served by a team of one to four midwives.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES IN 1943

| Area. | No. of Midwives. | Cases Attended. | VISITS. | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | | | Post-Natal. | Ante-Natal. | Total |
| 1 | 4 | 230 | 6098 | 774 | 6872 |
| 2 | 4 | 260 | 6489 | 1997 | 8486 |
| 3 | 2 | 128 | 3597 | 960 | 4557 |
| 4 | 2 | 223 | 5364 | 619 | 5983 |
| 5 | 4 | 312 | 8323 | 956 | 9279 |
| 6 | 2 | 105 | 2847 | 491 | 3338 |
| 7 | 2 | 210 | 4911 | 427 | 5338 |
| 8 | 1 | 67 | 1733 | 321 | 2054 |
| Grand total | .. | 1535 | 39362 | 6545 | 45907 |

The statistics of work done in 1943 show a very considerable increase in the number of patients attended. This is especially to be noted in certain areas, namely, Nos. 4, 5 and 7, where the midwives are now

working above the optimum number of cases. The number of bookings indicates a continued increase.

The year has been a difficult one for the service, as the great increase of work has had to be accomplished in the face of many unsettling changes of staff and the inevitable temporary shortages of staff which occur under these conditions.

There has also been a considerable amount of sick leave, some of long duration. Several midwives are now booking numbers in excess of the maximum of 80 originally laid down, but they know there is nowhere to refer the cases. They must also book cases in very unsatisfactory homes, cases which would previously have been referred to Hospital, but it is usually these very cases which leave the booking until late when there is not hospital accommodation left.

Analgesia

During the year, almost every midwife was away from her district from two to three weeks attending a course in gas and air analgesia at one or other of the City Maternity Units. Although this added to the difficulties of working the service, it has been very valuable to the midwives as a refresher course, as well as in the prescribed training in analgesia.

Early in 1944 the use of analgesia in domiciliary midwifery was put into practice to a limited degree. A scheme was drawn up in collaboration with the Civil Defence Service, which provided the "second person" required by the Central Midwives Board, and also the transport of the apparatus to the home of the patient, at the request of the midwife.

Rushcliffe Report, 1943

The application of the recommendations of this Report to the working of the Municipal Midwifery Scheme will mean that each midwife will henceforth be entitled to four weeks' annual leave instead of the three weeks previously granted, otherwise the Report does not call for any alteration in the working of the original scheme at present.

OBSTETRIC CONSULTANTS

During 1943, a consultant was called in to three emergencies, namely, a case of retained placenta, a case of eversion of uterus, and one of thrombo-phlebitis.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

During the year there were 136 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia, and the following table shows the place of confinement and of treatment, with the results of treatment. The figures include 31 cases of abortion. The policy of removal of all cases of potential sepsis to the puerperal fever unit of the City Isolation Hospital has been maintained and the results obtained fully justify the procedure.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The following details show the incidence and results of treatment of this disease of the new-born during 1943 :

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1943

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Cases notified during year | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Visited by Health Visitors | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Removed to hospitals | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Treated in hospital .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |

Result of Treatment :

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Vision unimpaired | .. | .. | 18 |
| ,, impaired | .. | .. | — |
| ,, lost .. | .. | .. | — |
| Still under treatment at end of year | | | 3 |
| Patients died .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Removed from district .. | .. | .. | — |
| | | | — |
| Total .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| | | | — |

TABLE 19.

LIST OF REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

(INCLUDING MATERNITY HOMES.)

| ADDRESS. | | | | | | No. OF BEDS. |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|
| 9 Mere Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 66 Uppingham Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 56 Clarendon Park Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| 348 Aylestone Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| 22 Vicarage Lane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 306 Aylestone Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Stoneygate Nursing Home, Stoneygate Road | .. | | | | | 10 |
| Southfields Nursing Home, 84 Regent Road | .. | | | | | 4 |
| 39 Scraptoft Lane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| "Broadview," Goodwood Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 337 Fosse Road North | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| "Clifton Nursing Home," 58 Fosse Road Central | .. | | | | | 7 |
| Central Nursing Home, 6 University Road | .. | .. | | | | 15 |
| 350 Aylestone Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| The Laurels, 185 Uppingham Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Sundial Nursing Home, Aylestone Road | .. | .. | | | | 17 |
| 85 Narborough Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| St. Francis Private Hospital, 362 London Road | .. | | | | | 26 |
| 35 Springfield Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| NEW REGISTRATIONS : | | | | | | |
| St. Mary's Nursing Home, 71 Abbot's Road | .. | | | | | 4 |

Concerning the ascertainment of Homes which may not be registered, this matter is kept constantly in mind and all domiciliary births which take place at addresses other than home addresses are carefully scrutinised and followed up by the Health Visitors.

During the year, many births have taken place at the homes of friends and neighbours owing to lack of domestic help in the homes and the absence of husbands on active service.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME

The number of confinements at the Home during 1943 was 420, as compared with 416 during the previous year. The corresponding figures for the previous five years were :

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
| 391 | 391 | 358 | 353 | 416 |

The ante-natal clinic is held twice weekly in premises in the locality, as facilities at the Home proved inadequate.

Staff

Dr. T. W. Allen continues as Medical Officer on call for the Home on a part-time salaried basis.

TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES

The scheme for the training of pupil midwives remains the same as that described for the year 1938, and the number of pupils accepted for training during the year under review was :

| | | | Part I. | Part II. |
|---|-------|----|---------|----------|
| Number of Pupils in training at beginning of 1943 | .. | 42 | 14 | |
| „ „ „ accepted for training during 1943 | .. | 75 | 25 | |
| „ „ „ who commenced training. | .. | 51 | 25 | |
| „ „ „ who completed training and successfully passed examination at first attempt | .. .. | 38 | 23 | |
| „ „ „ who failed to pass examination, but re-sat and passed | .. .. | 11 | 3 | |
| „ „ „ who completely failed | .. .. | 7 | 2 | |
| „ „ „ in training at end of 1943 | .. | 30 | 11 | |
| „ „ „ who did not complete training | .. | 7 | — | |

TABLE 18. MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME

Return relating to Maternity Homes maintained or subsidised by the Council, as required by the Ministry of Health, for year 1943.

FORM M.C.W. 96a.

| | | |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 1. | Name and address of Institution : | |
| | Municipal Maternity Home, Westcotes Drive, Leicester. | |
| 2. | Number of beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) at 31st December, 1943 | 25 |
| 2a. | Number of beds, if any, included under item 2 which have been allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of Hospital treatment | 3 |
| 3. | Number of maternity cases admitted during the year : | |
| | Admissions | 482 |
| | Patients | 420 |
| 3a. | Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also against item 3) | 50 |
| 3b. | Average duration of treatment of Expectant Mothers in beds shown against item 2a | 4.48 days |
| 4. | Average duration of stay of cases included against item 3.. | 14.2 days |
| 5. | Number of cases delivered by : | |
| | (a) Midwives 364 | } + 2 B.B.As. |
| | (b) Doctors 54 | |
| 6. | Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency | 241 |
| 7. | Number of cases admitted after delivery | 2 |
| 8. | Number of cases notified as : | |
| | (a) Puerperal Fever | — |
| | (b) Puerperal Pyrexia | 5 |
| 9. | Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum | 1 |
| 10. | (a) Number of infants who have at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed while in the Institution | 26 |
| | (b) Number of infants wholly breast-fed on leaving Institution | 392 |
| 11. | (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum.. | 20 |
| | (b) Result of treatment in each case: All responded to treatment ; clear on discharge | — |
| 12. | (a) Number of maternal deaths | Nil |
| | (b) Cause of death in each case | — |
| 13. | (a) Number of stillbirths | 6 |
| | (b) Cause of death in each case and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable) : | |
| | Toxaemia (mother) | 1 |
| | Craniotomy | 1 |
| | No diagnosis.. .. | 2 |
| | Acute hydramnios | 1 |
| | Anencephalic | 1 |
| 14. | (a) Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth (two sets of twins) | 9 |
| | (b) Cause of death in each case and results of post-mortem (if obtainable) : | |
| | Prematurity (28 weeks) ; two sets twins (under 2lb. weight) | 6 |
| | Prematurity | 1 |
| | Internal hydrocephalus } (post-mortem) | 1 |
| | Severe double talipes } | |
| | Prematurity and monster | 1 |

POST-NATAL CLINIC

The only Post-Natal Clinic, opened in 1938, is limited to women confined in the Municipal Maternity Home.

The following figures give details of attendances and of treatment carried out when found necessary :

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of new patients invited | 365 |
| Number of new patients attending (i.e., first visits) .. | 277 |
| Number of patients who paid second visit | 139 |
| Number of patients who paid third visit | 21 |
| Total attendances (first and subsequent visits) .. | 447 |
| Of the new patients examined at first visit : | |
| Found to be normal | 130 |
| Found to be abnormal | 147 |
| Treated and advised at Clinic : | |
| Cauterised | 57 |
| Pessary fitted at own doctor's request | 6 |
| Advised at Clinic re future treatment | 8 |
| Referred to own doctor | 18 |
| Failed to return | 58 |
| | — |
| | 147 |
| Of patients referred to own doctor : | |
| Treated by own doctor | 10 |
| Awaiting surgical treatment | 3 |
| Returned to clinic for treatment | 6 |
| No report available | 5 |
| | — |
| Total | 24 |
| | — |

During the year it was considered desirable, in the interests of the patient, to extend the scope of the clinic as regards treatment. A written report and request for treatment at the clinic is sent to the patient's own doctor before this is undertaken. The figures show that this method is acceptable to the private doctor.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC

The following figures refer to the year 1943.

| | <i>City</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Number of patients who sought advice .. | 81 | 43 | 124 |
| „ „ were accepted for advice .. | 76 | 40 | 116 |
| „ „ were refused advice | 5 | 3 | 8 |

Concerning the 116 women accepted for advice, the following are the medical reasons for which the advice was given :

| Husband : | | | | <i>City</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Active Tuberculosis .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | — | 2 |
| Other diseases .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Patient : | | | | | | |
| Nervous debility .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | — | 5 |
| General debility .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 10 | 34 |
| Anaemia .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Heart disease .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2 | 2 |
| Kidney trouble .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | — | 4 |
| Albuminuria of pregnancy .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Toxaemia of pregnancy .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Obstetric complications .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| Gynaecological conditions .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Various other conditions .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 7 | 12 |

Cases in which advice was refused

Advice was refused to eight women (five City and three County). Two women were found to be pregnant, in four women there were no medical grounds, one woman was advised re sterility, and one woman was not advised because she was a case of co-habitation.

SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The appointment basis, instituted at the outbreak of war, has continued and, in general, has worked well. The medical staffing has been undertaken partially by part-time Medical Practitioners to replace whole-time staff called up for military service.

The following statistical details for the year 1943 are some indication of the work which is undertaken at the Centres :

(Corresponding figures for the previous year in brackets).

| | | | |
|--|--------|----------|----------|
| Number of Infant Welfare Centres | 22 | (22) | |
| „ „ Medical Weekly Sessions | 24 | (24) | |
| Number of Sessions held .. | 1,205 | (1,239) | |
| Total attendances of Mothers | 53,554 | (47,206) | |
| Total attendances of Children— | | | |
| Under one year old .. | 42,794 | 56,419 | (36,190) |
| Over one year old .. | 13,625 | | (12,676) |
| | | | (48,866) |
| First visits of Children— | | | |
| Under one year old .. | 3,645 | 4,101 | (3,347) |
| Over one year old .. | 456 | | (528) |
| | | | (3,875) |
| Number of Children attending— | | | |
| Under one year old .. | 3,233 | 7,779 | (2,828) |
| Over one year old .. | 4,546 | | (4,238) |
| | | | (7,066) |
| Number of Sessions at which a doctor was present .. | 1,173 | | (1,177) |
| Number of children seen by a doctor | 23,517 | | (21,358) |

The figures show :

- (1) That the number of sessions and medical staffing have been maintained.
- (2) The total attendance of mothers increased by 6,348, as compared with the figure for the previous year, which was itself a record.
- (3) The total first visits and re-visits show an increase in all age groups, which is very satisfactory.
- (4) The absence of a doctor from 32 sessions, as compared with 62 in the previous year, which is satisfactory.
- (5) The average number of children seen by a doctor at each session was 20, as compared with 18 during the previous year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities were made available during the year for children attending Infant Welfare Centres to be immunised at the ordinary weekly session. This has proved to be a very great convenience to the mothers and has made a substantial contribution to the success of the immunisation campaign.

INFANTS' MILK DEPOT

The work of this Depot at 13 Crescent Street continues unchanged. The depot is also a distributing centre in connection with Vitamin products.

TREATMENT AT SCHOOL CLINICS

No change except as shown hereunder.

Dental Clinic

Details of the work done during the previous year are set out below :

(The corresponding totals for the previous year are shown in brackets)

| | | <i>Children</i> | <i>Adults.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | <i>under 5 years.</i> | | |
| Number of cases treated | .. | 62 | 276 | 338 (378) |
| Number of attendances.. | .. | 69 | 1271 | 1340 (2121) |
| Extractions—Permanent teeth | | — | 1980 | 1980 (2102) |
| Temporary teeth.. | | 107 | — | 107 (158) |
| Anaesthetics—Local | .. .. | 49 | 285 | 334 (481) |
| Gas | .. .. | — | 29 | 29 (24) |
| Fillings—Permanent teeth | .. | — | 49 | 49 (46) |
| Temporary teeth | .. | 8 | — | 8 (9) |
| Scalings | .. .. | — | 44 | 44 (33) |
| Dentures | .. .. | — | 233 | 233 (192) |
| Prosthetic dressings, etc. | .. | 1 | 541 | 542 (406) |
| Repairs, etc. | .. .. | — | 8 | 8 (10) |
| Consultations | .. .. | — | 117 | 117 (100) |
| Number of sessions held | .. | | | 141 (137) |

Artificial Sunlight

There were 143 children treated, 103 completed treatment, and 38 children were still under treatment.

Results of treatment :

| | | | <i>Good Results</i> | | <i>Fair or Unchanged</i> | | |
|----------|-------|----|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | <i>Boys</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Boys</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Rickets | .. .. | 25 | 23 | 3 | — | | 51 |
| Debility | .. .. | 9 | 15 | — | 1 | | 25 |
| Anaemia | .. .. | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | | 7 |
| Various | .. .. | 9 | 9 | 2 | — | | 20 |
| | | — | — | — | — | | — |
| Totals | .. .. | 47 | 49 | 5 | 2 | | 103 |
| | | — | — | — | — | | — |

Orthopaedic Clinic. No change.

Other School Clinics.

There were 108 children under five years of age admitted to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, 76 to the Eyes Clinic, and 189 to the Skins and Minor Ailments Clinic.

ASSISTANCE IN NECESSITOUS CASES

A special sub-committee, of which Mrs. Councillor Simpson is Chairman, meets weekly to consider applications for help in necessitous cases of mothers or children under five years of age.

The amount and variety of assistance granted may be seen from the following figures :

(The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets).

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| Number of cases granted dried milk free .. | 28 | (79) |
| Number of cases admitted to the Day Nursery free or at reduced rates | 2 | (7) |
| Number of cases admitted to the Maternity Home at reduced rate | — | (1) |
| Number of cases in which doctors' fees were wholly or partly remitted | 1 | (—) |
| Number of cases in which part or total fees for midwives were allowed | 2 | (3) |
| Number of cases in which dental fees were fully or partly remitted | 8 | (2) |
| Number of cases in which Home Help fee was remitted | 1 | (1) |
| Number of cases in which no action was taken | 3 | (3) |

Liquid milk is no longer granted by this Sub-Committee since the introduction of the National Milk Scheme during 1940.

DAY NURSERIES

The War-Time Day Nursery Scheme was outlined in my report for 1941. H.M. Inspector of Schools recommended the appointment of a college-trained nursery teacher as an Educational Supervisor for the War-Time Day Nurseries, and Miss A. R. Doig was appointed and commenced duties in this capacity on 22nd November, 1943.

Additional Nurseries were opened at Bradgate Street, 1 College Street, and at Belgrave House, making a total of nine War-Time Nurseries. The Ministry of Health authorised the establishment of three additional hatted nurseries and a nurses' home during the year.

The attendances at each nursery are detailed below :

| Attendances : | | | | <i>Whole Day</i> | <i>Half Day</i> | <i>Daily Average</i> |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| St. Martin's | .. | .. | .. | 12,723 | 1,895 | 47.8 |
| Glen Street | .. | .. | .. | 12,764 | 1,556 | 46.8 |
| Humberstone Road | .. | .. | .. | 7,649 | 1,087 | 28.5 |
| Fosse Road | .. | .. | .. | 7,963 | 1,145 | 29.8 |
| Narborough Road | .. | .. | .. | 7,810 | 881 | 28.4 |
| Fairway | .. | .. | .. | 7,368 | 853 | 26.9 |
| New Walk | .. | .. | .. | 7,244 | 804 | 26.3 |
| Bradgate Street | .. | .. | .. | 7,352 | 888 | 26.9 |
| College Street | .. | .. | .. | 7,415 | 915 | 27.2 |
| Belgrave House (opened 13/9/43) | .. | .. | .. | 1,778 | 368 | 22.6 |

All existing Nurseries are working to capacity and many have waiting lists which there is no hope of reducing.

In spite of changes of staff it has been possible, in general, to maintain a State Registered Nurse and Nursery Nurses and Student Nurses at all the nurseries. There is a shortage of members of Child Care Reserve, a substitute for the scarcity of Nursery-trained Teachers, and some nurseries have been without an educational worker for many months.

Residential Nursery

The need for a Residential Nursery has been apparent to various sections of the department for a considerable time and approval was obtained during the year to the establishment of such a nursery. It is a source of great disappointment that, in spite of continuous efforts, suitable premises have not yet been secured.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

Staff

The work is now carried out by one Health Visitor only, instead of being divided among the whole staff of District Health Visitors.

Statistical Table

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------------------|
| Visits | .. | .. | .. | .. | 851 |
| Applications for registration | | | | .. | 52 |
| Applications refused | | | .. | .. | 6 |
| Legal proceedings | .. | .. | .. | .. | — |
| Number on register at 31st December, | | | | | |
| 1943 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 persons (83 children) |

The cases refused registration were followed up and alternative provision found for the children in question without legal proceedings being taken.

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health

In accordance with the provisions of the above circular, a social service worker attached to the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association was delegated to undertake the appropriate duties detailed in the Circular. The scheme came into operation on 1st April, 1944.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939

This Act came into force on 1st June, 1943. The Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association was registered as an Adoption Society under the Act. The closest collaboration exists between this Society and the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and within the limitations of the Act, the scheme works well. It is regrettable that adoptions can still be undertaken privately as, owing to lack of information, the services of the Health Visitor are often lost to these children.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|------|------|
| Number of deaths during the year | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| From puerperal sepsis | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| From other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| | | | | — |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| | | | | — |
| | | | 1943 | 1942 |
| Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths | .. | .. | 1.43 | 1.80 |
| Puerperal Sepsis rate | .. | .. | 0.82 | 0.45 |
| Figures for England and Wales : | | | | |
| Maternal mortality rate | .. | .. | .. | 1.56 |
| Puerperal sepsis rate | .. | .. | .. | 0.73 |

INFANT MORTALITY

| | | | |
|--|----|----|------|
| Number of deaths in infants under 1 year | .. | .. | 230 |
| Corrected number of births | .. | .. | 4747 |
| Infant death rate | .. | .. | 48.5 |

The rates for England and Wales and the Great Towns were 49 and 58 respectively, so that the local figure may be considered as satisfactory.

E. B. BERENICE HUMPHREYS.

July, 1944.

Report of the City Analyst

For the Year 1943.

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Readers of these reports during the last few years must have noticed a gradual tendency on the part of Government departments concerned to exercise a closer supervision and control on the quality and composition of foods used by the Public. This process has, during 1943, been furthered by the numerous orders to which Mr. Bullock refers, and particularly by the regulations which deal with the labelling and advertising of food which, though issued in 1943, came into force on the 1st January, 1944.

This question of labelling is important for, unfortunately, the public is gullible and will easily accept, and ultimately swallow, an article which is appropriately, though often inaccurately, puffed.

Also welcome is the Ministry of Health's recognition of the value of the Phosphatase test for the efficiency of milk pasteurisation. Leicester must have been one of the pioneer authorities in using this method, which we first instituted in 1937. It is most satisfactory to note that, whereas in 1937 we found only 37% of the milk samples were properly pasteurised, now, in 1943, Mr. Bullock is able to report that one firm at least has achieved a standard of 100% efficiency, and three other firms 99%. It is also interesting to note that history was made by the successful prosecution of certain other firms who did not reach so high a standard. It is the settled policy of the Ministry of Health, and of this local Health Department, to urge the public to drink pasteurised milk, and it is, therefore, all the more important to guarantee that the milk is properly pasteurised. This we are doing in Leicester.

I would also draw attention to Mr. Bullock's remarks on his work on drinking water. There is no more important branch of the Public Health Service than the water undertaking, and we, in Leicester, are fortunate in the quality and, at present, the quantity of our water supply.

I commend this report with confidence that much of interest will be found by everyone reading it, and that perhaps a fresh insight into a very important Public Service will be gained.

Report of the City Analyst

For the Year 1943.

By F. C. BULLOCK, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., P.A.Inst.W.E.

Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst

Staff

The vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. K. K. Lockhandvala, in December, 1942, was filled by the appointment of Mr. N. Heron, A.I.C., in March, 1943. Mr. Heron was previously on the staff of the City Analyst at Hull.

There were no other staff changes or additions during the year.

Mr. H. M. Bee, the temporary Assistant, obtained his Inter.B.Sc. during the year, and your Analyst was elected a Professional Associate of the Institution of Water Engineers.

Since writing the above, Mr. Heron has passed the examination for the Fellowship of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (Branch E).

Legal

While no major enactments concerning food came into force during 1943, the large number of S.R. & O's issued by various Ministers included many affecting the composition and distribution of foodstuffs. The wartime shortage has accentuated the need for standards of composition for various compound foods and through the activity of the Minister of Food a few standards are slowly coming into being. Some, indeed, are maximum standards designed to make certain ingredients, e.g., fats and sugar—necessarily in short supply for edible purposes during the war—go round as far as possible, but others (minimum standards) are imposed to ensure a reasonably fair deal to purchasers and consumers.

Among the chief 1943 S.R. & O's affecting this department are the following :

No. 688. The Cake and Flour Confectionery (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1943, imposes maximum limits of 20 per cent. for fat and 30 per cent. for sugar, or 45 per cent. total, if either ingredient exceeds that respective amount.

No. 733. The Dripping (Maximum Price) Order, 1943, requires dripping to contain not less than 99 per cent. fat and not more than 2 per cent. free fatty acids.

No. 838. The Soft Drinks Order, 1943, limits the descriptions under which soft drinks can be sold and prescribes ingredients and maximum prices.

No. 896. The Public Health (Dried and Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1943, permits the expression "not to be used for babies" instead of the expression "unfit for babies" on certain labels.

No. 933. An Order amending The Meat Products and Cooked Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1942, requires $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. meat and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. low fat soya product in sausages.

No. 1196. The Coffee (Retail Prices) Order, 1943, requires a coffee mixture to contain at least $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. by weight of pure coffee.

No. 1553. The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, deals with the labelling and advertising of food and extends the powers of local authorities to articles which remained beyond the scope of the Food Substitutes Order, 1941. The display of a false label is an offence after the 1st January, 1944, whether or not a sale is made, and labels and advertisements which mislead as to nutritional or dietary value of foods are specifically mentioned.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Health issued an addendum to Memo. 139/Foods, giving official blessing to the Phosphatase Test for heat-treated milk. In consequence of this, formal samples of pasteurised milk were taken and proceedings successfully instituted on the strength of indications given by this test (*vide infra*).

Food and Drug Samples

Seven hundred and thirty-seven samples were submitted during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, including 21 submitted by the public. In addition, 616 other milk samples were analysed for chemical composition. 31 milks (see Table C) and 30 other miscellaneous samples (see Table D) were reported against for offences under various sections of the Act (8.37 per cent.). This is almost identical with the corresponding figure for 1942, which was 8.4 per cent.

Milk

Fewer official milk samples were received for chemical analysis during the year and most of these were representative of bulked pasteurised

supplies. It was pointed out in a previous report that under these circumstances individual supplies of raw milk, which may be watered, lose their identity before they are sampled and the added water becomes distributed throughout the considerable bulk of genuine milk. It is then less easy to detect the water and impossible to trace it to its actual source.

The milk samples reported against are listed in Table C. They are mostly cases of low fat content, the greatest deficiency being 26 per cent. Two other samples were 23 per cent. deficient of fat. There were only two cases of proved added water, No. 1966, containing 7 per cent., and No. 1951, containing 3.9 per cent.

A number of samples were reported against as being inefficiently pasteurised, and on the strength of results given by the Phosphatase Test, proceedings were instituted in the case of three samples, Nos. 653, 658 and 1130. In each case a fine of £5 was imposed.

One dirty bottle was submitted privately (No. S.3), and one fractured bottle in which broken glass was present in the milk (No. S.19). In both cases, the Medical Officer of Health took the matter up strongly with the supplier.

Table E summarises the results of bacteriological examination of milk samples. It will be seen that the general quality was well maintained compared with previous years.

Table K sets out the results of the examination of over 2,000 samples of pasteurised milk by the very valuable Phosphatase Test. One dairy achieved the commendable result of a hundred per cent. satisfactory samples, and three other firms exceeded 99 per cent. satisfactory.

Bearing in mind the special difficulties of the present time—fuel shortage, blackout and labour problems—the fact that the average percentage of all samples reported satisfactory reached the record figure so far of 98.3 per cent. in 1943, reflects credit alike on the efficiency of modern pasteurising plant and the intelligent use made of it by the local firms supplying the trade.

The thought also occurs that the methods of peaceful persuasion exercised by the Health Department through the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector have synchronised with a period of improving efficiency of pasteurisation. Finally, it may be wondered, was the record result in 1943 in any degree due to the fact that the proceedings in the case of the three samples referred to above were taken early in the New Year?

Food and Drugs.

No. 650. This sample was sold as "Egg Substitute Powder," and the declaration was made, "Does not contain Eggs." The latter remark is really redundant as no sensible person expects a substitute to be or to contain the real thing. The article was baking powder, containing turmeric. It was not therefore a substitute for eggs in any essential nutritive quality but only in the minor properties of introducing a deceptive yellow colour in the final product and in the cooking action associated with baking powder.

No. 651. This was another brand of "Egg Substitute . . . containing no eggs," with further claims "of unusual quality and strength" making "no eggs . . . or baking powder . . . and less butter required." It was a yellow dyed baking powder, giving less than 3 per cent. of available carbon dioxide, whereas the minimum available carbon dioxide in a baking powder should be 8 per cent.

Formal samples (Nos. 660 and 661) were taken and proceedings instituted, a conviction being obtained in the case of the sample deficient of carbon dioxide,

No. 659 was an informal prepacked coffee, declared to be "Freshly Roasted." The sample was purchased in the ordinary course of random sampling; and if, as it appeared, it was from the same pack as No. 472, referred to in the previous year's report, it had aged a further twelve months, more or less, and required a correspondingly broad interpretation of the claim, "Freshly Roasted."

I described the beverage made from No. 472 as tasting more of cardboard than of coffee. The present sample had lost its coffee aroma entirely and gave a brew such as one might expect from powdered cardboard itself.

The question of labelling and false claims is now being tackled by the Ministry of Food (see page 60) and we may hope that trade puffs (of which the present label is a very mild example), as a device to sell inferior and otherwise unsaleable foodstuffs, will soon be nothing but quaint history.

No. S.5 was a bottle of colourless liquid submitted privately as "Brandy Mint," with the claim, "Special Double Strength Brandy Mint." A similar sample without the "special double strength" claim was mentioned in last year's report (No. 1106, page 65).

As Brandy Mint itself is a hypothetical product of unknown composition, the double strength claim was equally meaningless and unhelpful.

As might be expected, the composition of the sample was similar to that of the article we had previously met as ordinary Brandy Mint, as follows:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----------------|
| Tap Water | .. | .. | .. | 99.8 per cent. |
| Oil of Peppermint | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 „ |

The article was poor value at 2s. 9d. a bottle. As on the previous occasion, the vendor appeared to have left the town by the time we tried to follow the matter up and we were unsuccessful in obtaining a formal sample. Our interest and suspicion were sufficiently roused, however, to investigate the following article which was being displayed in the window of a good-class grocer.

No. 1067 was submitted as a formal sample of “Concentrated Peppermint,” and though the original bottle in which it was supplied bore an impressive label claiming Royal Patronage, the contents were little better than the “Brandy Mint” described above. The composition was :

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----------------|
| Oil of Peppermint | .. | .. | .. | 0.04 per cent. |
| Citric Acid | .. | .. | .. | 0.46 „ |
| Saccharin | .. | .. | .. | 0.06 „ |
| Benzoic Acid | .. | .. | .. | 0.028 „ |
| Water | .. | .. | .. | 99.0 „ |

The presence of benzoic acid preservative in such a concoction violated the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Foods) Regulations, and the composition generally, in relation to the price of 2s. 9d. a bottle, violated all the principles of fair dealing. A warranty defence broke down and the retailer, who was really as much sinned against as sinning, was fined £5.

In this connection it is satisfactory to know that the Minister of Food has explained in the House of Commons that recent legislation, namely, The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, paragraph 5, has been worded so that proceedings can be taken directly against the manufacturer, who is responsible for false descriptions on labels, and not against the retailer. The prior approval of the Minister of Food before instituting proceedings in such cases will also lead to more uniformity of action throughout the country.

No. 1057 was an informal sample of Canned Marmalade, two-pound size. The tin was bulging when received and gave off 180 mls. of gas when opened, consisting mainly of carbon dioxide. A little alcohol was obtained on distillation and microscopic examination revealed the presence of some yeast cells.

No. 2183. This was an informal sample submitted as “Frozen Fruit Juice.” When received, it was a coloured, flavoured, sweetened liquid,

containing a good deal of potato starch. No fruit tissue was found present. Botanically, the potato is not a fruit and the liquid was reported as misdescribed. In trying to be as helpful as possible towards the sample, the best we could suggest was that possibly the vendor thought of the humble but wholesome potato in terms of its rather poetical title in French, "pomme de terre." The sample contained saccharin, and its manufacture was stopped because the presence of this ingredient infringed the Saccharin Control Order.

No. 2371 was another very inferior soft drink, containing 98 per cent. of water and the usual traces of citric acid, saccharin, flavouring, colouring and benzoic acid. It was sold under the made-up name, "Summa-drink," not provided for in the Soft Drinks Order, 1943. The vendor was fined £10 and three guineas costs.

No. M.120 was a very similar product under another invented name, "Lime Citric Flavouring." Such names trip off the tongue easily, but are probably the result of very careful thought and are intended to be evasive and non-committal. The desired result was not achieved in this case, however, and the vendor was again fined £10 and three guineas costs.

With the rationing of tea and the high taxation of beer and the apparent generally held opinion that neat water lacks interest as a beverage, the consumption of so-called soft drinks has increased enormously in recent years. The unsatisfactory nature of many samples was referred to in my last report and this branch of the food industry has indeed proved very fertile ground for exploitation by upstart firms, or, to use a more appropriate metaphor, most prolific water for catching illicit profits from an unwary public who have jumped at every bait offered temptingly to them.

The Soft Drinks (Control) Order, 1943 (S. R. & O. 838), which came fully into force on the 31st July, 1943, has therefore proved a very welcome item of legislation, alike to consumers, retailers and reputable manufacturers; and though by all appearances, judging from the window displays one sees and the S.D.I. lorries one observes running about, the industry still manages to make ends meet, the public, on its part, is now assured of being able to obtain, at a recognised price, an article containing 25 per cent. of genuine fruit juice, complete with vitamin C. content and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of real sugar.

S.15. Brandy. It is not often that a bottle of Liqueur Brandy finds its way to the Public Analyst nowadays, but one was submitted privately towards the end of 1943 with a complaint about the flavour. The strength was 31.5° U.P. and no methyl alcohol was found present; but

the flavour was certainly "off" and inconsistent with the purchase price of 65s. The supplier produced documentary evidence establishing a very high probability that the spirit was genuine and in the condition in which it came out of bond, and he could only put forward the theory that the Brandy had been matured in a dirty cask. The bottle was replaced.

Cream Cheese, No. 2191. The composition of this sample was :

| | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----------------|
| Water | .. | .. | .. | 77.5 per cent. |
| Fat .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.1 ,, |
| Protein | .. | .. | .. | 11.5 ,, |

The fat constituted 34 per cent. of the total dry solids. It was therefore, a very wet, soft cheese made from partially skimmed milk and by no means a cream cheese. As the correct price of 10d. a pound had been asked no action was taken other than cautioning the vendor to call the stuff by its proper name in future.

Cases like this illustrate the difficulty that frequently occurs of protecting the public from themselves. No Analyst wishes to raise unnecessary difficulties in trade or to split hairs over descriptions where no-one is prejudiced, and it must be admitted that to many people any soft, white paste derived from milk is "Cream Cheese," whatever its composition, flavour or price. It may be a tacit mutual understanding between the vendor and his customer to use a flattering description that deceives neither of them. Nevertheless, for the avoidance of misunderstanding and for the benefit of the discriminating minority, it is desirable that correct descriptions should be used wherever possible. Traders, at least, should bear in mind that with the introduction of more official standards of composition for foodstuffs, many ordinary names and synonyms, such as Pork Sausage, Baking Powder, Jam Tarts, now have a legal significance and imply a certain standard of composition.

Drugs

No. 85 was a sample of Phenacetin and Caffeine Tablets which was deficient of 27 per cent. of the required amount of phenacetin. Each tablet of B.P. quality should contain :

| | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----------|
| Phenacetin | .. | .. | .. | 4 grains |
| Caffeine | .. | .. | .. | 1 grain |

whereas the sample contained only :

| | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|------------|
| Phenacetin | .. | .. | .. | 2.9 grains |
| Caffeine | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 grain |

The rest of the supply was withdrawn from sale.

Nos. 1339 and 1386 were samples of Yellow Basilicon Ointment (or Resin Ointment). According to the B.P.C. this ointment should contain resin, beeswax, lard and olive oil in about equal proportions. The 1941 Supplement to the B.P.C. substitutes as a wartime measure the following formula :

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|--------------|
| Colophony | .. | .. | .. | 40 per cent. |
| Yellow Beeswax | .. | .. | .. | 26 „ |
| Arachis Oil | .. | .. | .. | 34 „ |

permitting cotton seed oil or sesame oil in place of arachis oil. The two samples in question each contained 27 per cent. mineral oil and proved to have been made to an old formula more than ten years previously.

Gelatine. Though this article is really a drug, being the subject of a monograph in the British Pharmacopœia, it is mainly purchased by the public to-day as a food, or rather as an adjunct to other foods, to give a solid consistency to something which is normally a liquid. Chemically, there is no sharp line of demarcation between gelatine intended for edible purposes and industrial glue, and there are no legal standards which apply since the standards given in the B.P. could not necessarily be enforced for gelatine sold as a food. There are, however, common-sense standards which one might reasonably expect, as follow :

1. That it should “set” when made up according to directions.
2. That the “set” jelly should be tasteless, or at least palatable.
3. That the “set” jelly should be wholesome and free from metallic contamination.

Absence of watertight standards has led to much inferior gelatine coming on the market in recent years and some supplies have fulfilled none of the above conditions. Much evil-smelling stuff, suitable rather for the compost heap than for the pantry, has found its way on to the market, and maybe the refusal to “set” on the part of some samples has been a blessing in disguise, as this failing has automatically prevented the stuff from being eaten. Arsenic and zinc have been frequent metallic contaminants. The former is added to the hides and other animal tissues from which the gelatine is derived in the exporting country to prevent decomposition and is difficult to remove entirely when once added.

The zinc comes about in various ways ; as zinc sulphate is a recognised addition to industrial glue, the presence of zinc may be taken as a clue to the possible nature of the material.

Of 11 samples examined under the Act and three submitted privately, only about five were really beyond reproach. Proceedings were taken

against one vender of a supply containing one-fourteenth of a grain of arsenic per pound and a £5 fine was inflicted.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act

Of six compound fertilisers examined, five were up to specification and one (F.2) was deficient of 31 per cent. of the declared amount of soluble phosphoric acid, the insoluble phosphoric acid being correspondingly high. In a letter from the manufacturer the explanation was put forward that selected flue dusts were now being used as the source of potash and that the dust contained an ingredient which tended to make the phosphoric acid revert to an insoluble form.

One sample of Pig Meal (F.7) was deficient of 27 per cent. of the declared amount of oil.

A Poultry Balancer Meal (F.8) was deficient of 20 per cent. of the declared amount of oil.

A Bran sample (F.9) contained 21 per cent. excess fibre, and Coarse Wheat Feed (F.14) contained 15 per cent. excess fibre.

One sample of Poultry Balancer Meal (F.12) was supplied without a statutory statement. There is an opinion commonly held among retailers that because certain feeding stuffs are prepared under Government licence and to within a given range of standards, there is no longer any need to furnish the purchaser with a statutory statement. This is incorrect.

The provision that buyers of the fertilisers and feeding stuffs in common use shall be furnished with a statement showing the percentages of the valuable constituents in their purchase, constitutes the very pith and substance of the Act. This statutory statement has effect as a warranty and affords the purchaser a means of testing the warranty with a view to formulating a claim where it is not fulfilled.

In S.R. & O. 1943 No. 1237, Part IV, Section 9, it is expressly stated that nothing in the Order shall be construed as relieving any person from the duty of furnishing a statutory statement in accordance with Section 1 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Drinking Water Samples

From Table H it will be seen that 278 miscellaneous samples were examined on behalf of the Water Committee, and Table L shows that the fully treated water from all three local reservoirs was on every occasion supplied free from coliform organisms in 100 mls. This is the

highest standard required in any drinking water supply, and implies absolute safety from danger of water-borne disease.

No branch of work handled in this department is more important than the safeguarding of the quality of the water supply, involving as it does the health of about 400,000 people ; and the very close contact maintained between ourselves and the Water Engineer and his staff is highly desirable to ensure prompt information to the Water Engineer and instantaneous adjustment of processes as necessary.

Technical considerations and the reference to interesting phenomena encountered from time to time would be out of place in this report, even if space permitted ; but I would like to record here that, in my opinion, the chloramination process adopted some years ago has proved well justified. Using a smaller dose of chlorine than before, an adequate margin of residual ensuring safety is easily maintainable.

In commenting on the Leicester water supply generally, I think it is fair to say that with regard to industry, which is a large consumer of water, an adequate supply of water suitable in quality is always available to the large variety of trades practised locally ; and with regard to private consumers, no illness, even of a mild form, has been attributable to the water supply for many years, so far as I know, in spite of the fact that the local gathering grounds are inevitably subject to a certain amount of pollution.

A water undertaking, in the very nature of things, has to look many years ahead to be in a position to meet future demands. Some time ago the Water Engineer reported that present and prospective supplies will be fully utilised by 1954. In 1943, therefore, the Water Committee gave serious consideration to the question of further supplies to be available by that date. The analytical work in connection with exploratory samples under this long term policy was entrusted to this department. Full analyses of samples taken at 29 sites suggested by the Consultant Engineer were made and a report with recommendations was made to the Water Committee on the 8th October, 1943. This report was embodied in a fuller report by the Water Engineer dated the 6th March, 1944, and submitted to the City Council. It may be anticipated, therefore, that if the many hurdles that lie ahead are negotiated safely and Parliamentary sanction is obtained, another dam will be built and another pipe line created whereby our present mixture of Derwent, Swithland, Cropston, and Thornton will be enhanced by the upper waters of the Dove and Manifold (a veritable teetotaler's cocktail !), giving future citizens, we hope, a supply of water, colourless, odourless, tasteless, economical of soap and as safe to drink as pasteurised milk.

Miscellaneous

The samples listed in Table H cannot be referred to in detail. They include a considerable variety of articles, many from private sources, for which appropriate fees were charged.

A number of series of meal items were submitted from various canteens and institutions in connection with outbreaks of illness, usually of a mild and short-lived character. Often, very probably, bacterial taints, allergy or even psychological factors are at the bottom of these complaints, and chemical analysis cannot throw much light on the actual cause of the trouble in such cases.

In two instances, however, where definite food poisoning was diagnosed among troops, considerable quantities of zinc were found in some of the food items submitted. In one instance where many soldiers had been violently sick after lunch, some stewed apples (Ref. No. H.69) were found to contain 1,200 parts per million zinc, equivalent to 37 grains per pound of crystalline zinc sulphate.

In the other instance, meat, peas, potatoes and apricots, containing up to 400 parts per million zinc were encountered. We strongly recommended that the practice of using for cooking purposes zinc galvanised ware be discontinued, as this appeared to be the simple explanation of the origin of the zinc.

I have much pleasure once again in referring to the excellent work carried out by the Staff throughout the year. In spite of change of personnel, which is now an annual occurrence, I have been fortunate in always having keenness and loyalty in my Assistants. In particular, I would like to mention Mr. J. V. Smart, who has now been with me $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, and on whom, during the changes in recent years, much of the practical work has fallen.

F. C. BULLOCK,
Public Analyst.

TABLE A.

| Summary of Samples Analysed during 1943. | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-------|
| Food and Drugs Act, 1938 : | | | | |
| Samples submitted by Sanitary Inspectors | | | | 692 |
| „ „ „ The Public | .. | | | 21 |
| Shellfish (Bacteriological Samples) | .. | | | 16 |
| Artificial Cream (Bacteriological Samples) | | | | 8 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 737 |
| Bacteriological Milk samples examined for chemical composition | .. | .. | .. | 616 |
| Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 : | | | | |
| Informal samples submitted by Sanitary Inspectors.. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Formal samples submitted by Sanitary Inspectors.. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Rag Flock Act, 1911 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 | | | | 719 |
| Milk (Phosphatase Test) | .. | .. | .. | 1,662 |
| Reference Samples | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Atmospheric Pollution Samples | .. | .. | | 125 |
| Civil Defence Samples | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Miscellaneous Samples from other sources : | | | | |
| Health Department | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| Water Department | .. | .. | .. | 278 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 150 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 628 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Grand Total | .. | .. | .. | 4,535 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

TABLE B
FOODS AND DRUGS ANALYSED DURING 1943
(Sampled by Sanitary Inspectors under The Food and Drugs Act)

Foods Analysed.

| Sample | No. | Sample | No. |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| Milk | 388 | Golden Raising Powder .. | 1 |
| Apple (Pulped) | 1 | Ground Ginger | 3 |
| Arrowroot | 5 | Ground Nutmeg | 3 |
| Baking Powder | 3 | Jam | 13 |
| Beer | 6 | Jelly Crystals | 1 |
| Bread | 3 | Lard | 3 |
| Butter | 6 | Lemon Substitute | 1 |
| Cake | 9 | Malt Vinegar | 6 |
| Cocoa | 9 | Malted Food | 2 |
| Coffee | 7 | Margarine | 10 |
| Coffee Extract | 1 | Marmalade | 2 |
| Coffee and Chicory | 3 | Mustard | 10 |
| Concentrated Peppermint | 3 | Pancake Mixture | 1 |
| Cooking Fat | 3 | Pepper | 6 |
| Cordials | 3 | Rice | 3 |
| Cream Cheese | 1 | Rum Flavour Essence | 1 |
| Custard Powder | 1 | Salt | 1 |
| Custard Powder Substitute | 1 | Sausage | 18 |
| Custard Tart | 1 | Sausage Meat | 2 |
| Dried Milk | 1 | Self-Raising Flour | 2 |
| Dried Fruit | 12 | Soft Drinks | 8 |
| Egg Substitute Powder | 8 | Soya Flour | 2 |
| Essence of Ratafia | 1 | Sugar | 3 |
| Fish Pudding | 1 | Tinned Beans | 1 |
| Flour | 5 | Tinned Soups | 11 |
| Frozen Sweets | 5 | Whisky | 2 |
| Gelatine | 8 | Yeast | 1 |
| Gin | 2 | | |
| Ginger Wine Essence | 1 | Total | 615 |

Drugs Analysed during 1943.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----|
| Ammoniated Quinine Tablets | 2 | Malt and Cod Liver Oil .. | 3 |
| Anti-Gas Ointment, No. 2 .. | 4 | Milk of Magnesia Tablets .. | 1 |
| Aspirin Tablets | 4 | Paregoric | 1 |
| Bicarbonate of Soda | 1 | Phenacetin and Aspirin Tablets | 1 |
| Bismuth Tablets | 3 | Prescribed Medicines | 4 |
| Borax | 4 | Proprietary Medicines | 1 |
| Boric Ointment | 3 | Seidlitz Powders | 4 |
| Campden Tablets | 1 | Tincture of Iodine | 1 |
| Camphorated Oil | 4 | Tincture of Myrrh | 1 |
| Castor Oil | 2 | Toilet Powders | 3 |
| Cinnamon and Quinine Tablets | 2 | White Precipitate Ointment .. | 4 |
| Cod Liver Oil | 1 | Yellow Basilicon Ointment .. | 4 |
| Compound Aspirin Tablets .. | 1 | Zinc and Castor Oil Cream .. | 1 |
| Compound Phenacetin Tablets | 3 | Zinc Ointment | 4 |
| Epsom Salts | 3 | Total Drugs | 77 |
| Friars Balsam | 1 | Total Foods | 615 |
| Glauber's Salts | 1 | | |
| Gum Arabic | 4 | Total Foods and Drugs .. | 692 |

TABLE C. Milk Samples reported "Not Genuine."

| Sample No. | Article | Formal, Informal or Private | Nature of Offence | Action taken |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 653 | Pasteurised Milk | Formal | Insufficiently Pasteurised | Fined £5 |
| 658 | " " | " | " " | " |
| 1130 | " " | " | " " | " |
| 1840 | T.T. (Certified) Milk | Informal | 26% deficient in fat | Wrote to producer |
| 53 | Milk | Private | Dirty bottle | Retailer cautioned by M.O.H. |
| 56 | " | " | Excessive acidity | " " |
| 692 | " | Formal | 9.7% deficient in fat | " " |
| 694 | " | " | 5.7% " " | Methods of feeding, etc., investigated |
| 695 | " | " | { 11.7% " " | |
| 1091 | " | " | { 2% deficient in solids not fat.. | |
| 1172 | " | " | { 12.3% deficient in fat | |
| | " | " | { 3% " " | |
| | " | " | { 1% deficient in solids not fat.. | |
| 1173 | " | " | { 3% deficient in fat .. | |
| 1174 | " | " | { 3% deficient in solids not fat.. | |
| | " | " | { 3% deficient in fat .. | |

TABLE C.—continued.

| Sample No. | Article | Formal, Informal or Private | Nature of Offence | Action taken |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1910 | Pasteurised Milk | Formal | 5% deficient in fat .. | Source of supply investigated |
| 2124 | Milk .. | " | 11.7% " " | Follow-up sample genuine |
| 1936 | " .. | " | 10% " " | Wrote to vendor |
| 2073 | Accredited Milk | Informal | 18% " " | Caution by M.O.H. |
| 1951 | Pasteurised Milk | Formal | 3.9% added water .. | Source of supply investigated |
| 1949 | " " | " | Insufficiently pasteurised | Retailer cautioned by M.O.H. |
| 2060 | " " | Informal | 1.4% deficient in fat | Source of supply investigated |
| 1966 | " " | Formal | 7% added water .. | Retailer cautioned by M.O.H. |
| 2087 | Accredited Milk | Informal | 10% deficient in fat | " " |
| 2209 | " " | " | 17% " " | " " |
| 2210 | " " | " | 5% " " | " " |
| 1974 | " " | " | 23% " " | " " |
| 1976 | " " | " | 23% " " | " " |
| 2317 | Pasteurised Milk | Formal | Insufficiently pasteurised | " " |
| 68 | " " | " | 2% deficient in solids not fat.. | Wrote to vendor |
| 70 | " " | " | Insufficiently pasteurised | " " |
| 1427 | " " | " | " " | " " |
| 1456 | " " | " | " " | " " |

TABLE D. Samples other than Milk reported "Not Genuine."

| Sample No. | Article | Formal, Informal or Private | Nature of Offence | Action taken |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 650 | Egg Substitute Powder .. | Informal | Labelling offence .. | Formal sample taken |
| 651 | " .. | " | " .. | " .. |
| 659 | Coffee .. | " | Flavour of cardboard, therefore, mis-labelled "Freshly Roasted" | Supply returned to wholesaler |
| 670 | Margarine .. | " | Contained 0.24% water above permitted amount | Wrote to Ministry of Food |
| 660 | Egg Substitute Powder .. | Formal | Labelling offence .. | Fined £2 |
| 661 | " .. | " | " .. | Case dismissed |
| S5 | "Brandymint" .. | Private | 99.8% water .. | Vendor not traced |
| 1067 | Concentrated Peppermint | Formal | .07% oil instead of 2%. Labelling offence. | Further formal sample taken |
| S7 | Gelatine .. | Private | Inferior quality | |
| 1916 | Concentrated Peppermint | Formal | .04% oil instead of 2%. Labelling offence | Fined £5 |
| 1186 | " .. | Informal | " .. | Caution |
| 2183 | Frozen Fruit Juice .. | " | Misnamed. Potato Starch. No fruit juice present | Food Control Dept. notified |
| 2191 | Cream Cheese .. | " | Mis-named, should have been "Cheese Curd" | Advised retailer |
| S10 | Gelatine .. | Private | Taste like glue. 1/50th grain arsenic per lb. | |

TABLE E.
Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Milk, 1943

| Grade. | Total No. examined. | Passed as satis- factory. | No. which failed Me. Blue Test. | Total count too high. | B. Coli too numerous. | % satisfactory | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|------|
| | | | | | | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
| Tuberculin Tested (Certified) .. | 75 | 70 | 3 | — | 3 | 85.4 | 91.0 | 93.3 |
| Accredited | 167 | 130 | 26 | — | 26 | 70.5 | 65.4 | 77.8 |
| T.T. (Pasteurised) .. | 36 | 32 | — | 4 | — | 66.7 | 100.0 | 88.8 |
| Pasteurised | 367 | 330 | — | 37 | — | 83.8 | 83.9 | 89.9 |
| School Milk (Pasteurised) .. | 69 | 65 | — | 4 | — | 92.7 | 83.9 | 94.2 |
| Total | 714 | 627 | 29 | 45 | 29 | 81.5 | 81.0 | 87.8 |

TABLE F. Swimming Bath Waters Examined during 1943.

| Bath | No. exam- ined | No. having satis- factory bacteri- ological quality | Unsatisfactory | | % passed as bac- teriolo- gically satis- factory |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | | Count too high | B. Coli too num- erous | |
| Vestry Street | 8 | 8 | — | — | 100 |
| Aylestone | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | 80 |
| Total (Corporation Baths) | 13 | 12 | 1 | — | 92 |
| Kenwood Pool | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 80 |
| Humberstone Lido | 5 | 5 | — | — | 100 |
| Total (all Baths) | 23 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 91 |

TABLE G. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Analysed under
The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act during 1943

| Sample | Number Examined | Number Satisfactory | Number Unsatisfactory | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | | Compo- sition Incorrect | Statutory Declara- tion Defective | Total Un- satisfactory |
| Compound Fertilisers | 6 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Pig Meal | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Balancer Meal | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bran | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total | 14 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 6 |

TABLE I. Samples submitted by Members of the Public.

| Article | No. | Article | No. |
|-----------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| Brandy | 1 | Gelatine | 3 |
| Brawn | 1 | Milk | 4 |
| Butter | 1 | Milk Bottle | 1 |
| Cake | 1 | Raisin Wine | 1 |
| Cheese | 1 | Soft Drink | 1 |
| Cocoa | 1 | Throat Tablets | 1 |
| Cordial | 1 | Tinned Meat | 1 |
| Fat | 1 | | — |
| Flour | 1 | Total | 21 |

TABLE H. Miscellaneous Samples examined from other sources.

| Health Department | | | City General Hospital | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--------|-------------------------------|----|------|
| Sulphur Cylinders | .. | 36 | Cerebro Spinal Fluid | .. | 1 |
| SO ₂ Observations* | .. | 77 | | — | 1 |
| Rain Waters | .. | 12 | Education Department | | |
| | | — 125 | Apple Tart | .. | 1 |
| Waters—Chemical | | | Apple Pulp | .. | 1 |
| Cellar Water.. | .. | 3 | Bread and Butter Pudding | 1 | |
| Reservoir Water | .. | 1 | | — | 3 |
| Well Water | .. | 1 | Electricity Department | | |
| | | — 5 | Plum and Apple Jam | .. | 1 |
| Waters—Bacteriological | | | | — | 1 |
| City Supply | .. | 14 | Emergency Public Health | | |
| Well Water | .. | 1 | Laboratory | | |
| | | — 15 | Faeces | .. | 1 |
| Bath Waters | .. | 23 | Meal Items | .. | 26 |
| Milks (Human) | .. | 12 | Water (Chemical) | .. | 1 |
| „ (Phosphatase) | .. | 1662 | | — | 28 |
| „ (Dried) | .. | 26 | Ministry of Food—Food Control | | |
| Apples—Stewed | .. | 1 | Cordial | .. | 1 |
| Baked Beans | .. | 1 | | — | 1 |
| Beer Engine Pipes | .. | 1 | H.M. Prison | | |
| Detergent | .. | 1 | Milk (Chemical) | .. | 1 |
| Egg Substitute Powder | .. | 1 | | — | 1 |
| Fish Paste | .. | 1 | Police Department | | |
| Meal Items | .. | 5 | White Powder | .. | 1 |
| Meat | .. | 1 | | — | 1 |
| Orange Juice—Concentrated | .. | 2 | Civil Defence Authorities | | |
| Pea Nuts | .. | 1 | Apples (Stewed) | .. | 1 |
| Pineapple (Tinned) | .. | 1 | Chemicals | .. | 7 |
| Sardines (Tinned) | .. | 1 | | — | 8 |
| Sugar | .. | 1 | Water Department | | |
| Wholewheat Porridge | .. | 1 | Waters (Chemical) | .. | 124 |
| | | — 1887 | „ (Bacteriological) | .. | 107 |
| | | | „ (Biological) | .. | 38 |
| Public Assistance Committee | | | Plumber's Solder | .. | 1 |
| Meal Items | .. | 7 | Water Deposit | .. | 2 |
| Milk (Chemical) | .. | 3 | Ammonium Sulphate | .. | 1 |
| | — | 10 | Sand | .. | 3 |
| | | | Kettles | .. | 2 |
| | | | | — | 278 |
| Cleansing Department | | | Various Other Sources | | |
| Fertilisers | .. | 2 | Milk (Pasteurised) | .. | 28 |
| | — | 2 | Water (Chemical) | .. | 18 |
| | | | „ (Bacteriological) | .. | 13 |
| City Mental Hospital | | | Other articles | .. | 42 |
| Cake Extender | .. | 1 | | — | 101 |
| | — | 1 | | | |
| * Discontinued March 31st, 1943 | | | Total | .. | 2323 |
| | | | | — | |

TABLE K.
Samples of Milk examined by the Phosphatase Test, 1943,

| Dairy | Number Examined | No. giving less than 2.3 Blue Units, Efficiently Pasteurised | % of Total Satisfactory 1943 | % Satisfactory of total number examined during previous years | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------------|---|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| 1 .. | 251 | 240 | 95.6 | 98.4 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 96.4 | 72.4 | — |
| 2 .. | 237 | 237 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 97.7 | 92.4 | 90.4 | — |
| 3 .. | 251 | 250 | 99.6 | 98.3 | 94.6 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 95.7 | — |
| 4 .. | 224 | 223 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 97.5 | 95.9 | 98.5 | 97.1 | — |
| 5 .. | 248 | 243 | 98.0 | 91.0 | 90.2 | 93.4 | 97.4 | 89.7 | — |
| 6 .. | — | — | — | 95.5 | 92.9 | 91.6 | 94.8 | 87.0 | — |
| 7 .. | 196 | 191 | 97.5 | 92.2 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 97.5 | 96.9 | — |
| 8 .. | 253 | 252 | 99.6 | 100.0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Misc. (mainly Bacteriological) | 386 | 375 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 98.3 | — | — |
| Total .. | 2046 | 2011 | 98.3 | 96.8 | 94.7 | 96.1 | 96.4 | 89.0 | 37.1 |

TABLE J

Summary of Samples examined by Bacteriological Methods in 1943

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Milk (Classified in Table E) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 652 |
| Pasteurised Milk as supplied to Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 |
| Artificial Cream | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Reservoir Waters, etc. (for Water Committee) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 |
| Drinking and Miscellaneous Waters (for Health Committee).. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Swimming Bath Waters (Classified in Table F) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| Shellfish (for Health Committee) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 888 |

TABLE L.

B. Coli Content of Reservoir Water, 1943

| Reservoir | No. of Samples | Probable Number of B. Coli per 100 mls. | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|-----|------|-------|--------------------|
| | | B. Coli Absent | 0—2 | 3—10 | 11—25 | More than 25 |
| Swithland | | | | | | |
| Filtered Water | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Filtered and Chloraminated Water .. | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| Cropston | | | | | | |
| Filtered Water | 12 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — |
| Filtered and Chloraminated Water .. | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| Thornton | | | | | | |
| Filtered Water | 14 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Filtered and Chloraminated Water .. | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | — |

APPENDIX VI.

**Report on the Sanitary
Inspection Department**
for the year 1943.

By

F. G. McHUGH, F.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Staff.

Inspector T. W. Beresford volunteered for military service, 20-1-43.

Miss D. I. Mitchell resigned to join forces, 10-4-43.

Miss N. J. Dunn appointed in place of Miss Mitchell, 9-8-43.

SYNOPSIS OF SANITARY INSPECTION WORK.

An "inspection" is the first visit paid to premises.

A "re-inspection" is a visit made after notice has been given for the remedying of a defect.

| | Inspections. | Re-inspections. | Total. |
|---|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| Re Accumulations | 146 | — | 146 |
| Air Raid Shelters | 708 | — | 708 |
| Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act | 40 | — | 40 |
| Re Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc | 137 | — | 137 |
| Ashpits and Ashbins | 166 | — | 166 |
| Bakehouses—Factory | 76 | — | 76 |
| Non-Factory | 49 | — | 49 |
| Canal Boats | 22 | — | 22 |
| Cesspools | 11 | — | 11 |
| Closets—Water | 1058 | 433 | 1491 |
| Privies | 10 | — | 10 |
| Pails | 23 | — | 23 |
| Cold Stores | 41 | — | 41 |
| Common Lodging Houses—Day | 65 | — | 65 |
| Night | — | — | — |
| Complaints Received | 2732 | 1273 | 4005 |
| Complaints Confirmed | 2173 | 9125 | 11298 |
| Cowsheds | 54 | — | 54 |
| Dairies and Milkshops | 276 | — | 276 |
| Dangerous Structures | 44 | — | 44 |
| Drains Inspected—Smoke Tests | 526 | 48 | 574 |
| Chemical Tests | 22 | 6 | 28 |
| Colour Tests | 151 | — | 151 |
| Drains Inspected | 1371 | 1926 | 3297 |
| Ditches and Watercourses ... | 24 | — | 24 |
| Entertainment Houses | 13 | — | 13 |
| Factories | 387 | 12 | 399 |
| Fish Frying Premises | 56 | — | 56 |
| Food Manufacturing Premises ... | 288 | — | 288 |
| Food Warehouses | 812 | — | 812 |
| Houses re Contagious Disease ... | 1919 | — | 1919 |
| Houses re Contagious Disease Contacts | 281 | — | 281 |
| Houses re Disinfection | 241 | — | 241 |
| Houses re Overcrowding | 118 | — | 118 |
| Houses re Vermin | 401 | — | 401 |
| Housing Acts—Houses | 111 | 1522 | 1633 |
| Other Buildings | 18 | 29 | 47 |
| Housing Acts (Slum Clearance): | | | |
| Section 25—Houses | 25 | — | 25 |
| Other Buildings | 19 | — | 19 |
| Section 11—Houses | 20 | 28 | 48 |
| Special Visits | 34 | — | 34 |
| Houses Let in Lodgings—Day ... | 18 | — | 18 |
| Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens ... | 135 | — | 135 |
| Ice Cream Premises | 2 | — | 2 |
| Location of Retail Businesses | | | |
| Order, 1941 | 415 | — | 415 |
| Carried forward | 15238 | 14402 | 29640 |

| | Inspections. | | | Re-inspections. | Total. |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| Brought forward | 15238 | 14402 | 29640 | | |
| Markets—Cattle | 421 | — | 421 | | |
| Retail Meat | 471 | — | 471 | | |
| Fish and Fruit | 481 | — | 481 | | |
| Wholesale Fish and Fruit | 370 | — | 370 | | |
| Wholesale Meat | 10 | — | 10 | | |
| Wholesale Tripe | 22 | — | 22 | | |
| Meeting with Owner or Tradesman | 3728 | — | 3728 | | |
| Merchandise Marks Act | 183 | — | 183 | | |
| Offensive Trade Premises | 34 | — | 34 | | |
| Piggeries | 28 | — | 28 | | |
| Shops—Meat | 695 | — | 695 | | |
| Fish | 113 | — | 113 | | |
| Fruit | 72 | — | 72 | | |
| Other Food Shops | 1016 | — | 1016 | | |
| Shops Acts | 658 | 130 | 788 | | |
| Slaughterhouses—Corporation | — | — | — | | |
| Private | 141 | — | 141 | | |
| Schools | 24 | — | 24 | | |
| Smoke Observations | 3 | — | 3 | | |
| Special Visits re Smoke | 25 | — | 25 | | |
| Special Visits | 3261 | — | 3261 | | |
| Sewers, etc. | 19 | — | 19 | | |
| Street Gullies | 12 | — | 12 | | |
| Streets or Back Roads | 25 | — | 25 | | |
| Stables | 40 | — | 40 | | |
| Tips | 18 | — | 18 | | |
| Urinal—Public | 43 | — | 43 | | |
| Private | 33 | — | 33 | | |
| Van Dwellings | 17 | — | 17 | | |
| Workshops and Workplaces (ex- cluding Bakehouses) | 21 | — | 21 | | |
| Yards and Courts | 344 | — | 344 | | |
| Grand Totals | 27566 | 14532 | 42098 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Notices—Served | —Informal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,325 |
| | —Formal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| Complied with | —Informal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 759 |
| | —Formal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Samples—Food and Drug Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 737 |
| Bacteriological | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 719 |
| Shell Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Milk for T.B. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| Rag Flock Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |

CANAL BOATS.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| On register | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| Inspected | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |

TABLE OF CESSPOOLS, PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS IN CITY.

| | Cesspools. | Privies. | Pail Closets. | Chemical Closets. |
|--|------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| No. remaining December, 1942 | 97 | — | 119 | 3 |
| No. abolished during year 1943 | — | — | — | — |
| No. remaining December, 1943 | 97 | — | 119 | 3 |

COWSHEDS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of Dairy Farms in city at end of 1943 .. | 20 |
| Number of Cows in city at end of 1943 | 479 |

DISINFECTION.

| | |
|--|------|
| No. of articles disinfected | 3718 |
| Houses or parts of houses disinfected .. | 1512 |

DISINFESTATION.

| | | | | Council. | Other. |
|---------|----|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Houses. | 1. | Infested | .. .. . | 124 | 359 |
| | | Disinfested | .. .. . | 124 | 359 |
| | 2. | No change. | | | |
| | 3. | No change. | | | |
| | 4. | No change. | | | |

Personnel. 13 cases.

Clothing and Bedding. From 30 houses.

DRAINS.

Voluntary Cleansing of Stopped Drains by Health Department.

Eighty-two drains were attended to and of these 67 were unstopped immediately. In the remaining 15 cases the owners' attention had to be called to them.

| IMPROVEMENTS TO HOUSES. | | | | | | No. of Houses. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|
| Separate internal water supply in place of taps in common yards | | | | | | 2 |
| Additional water closets | | | | | | 49 |

SUMMARY OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED.

Table A.

| | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. | | |
|------------------|------|------------|------|------|------------------|----------|
| Meat .. | 233 | 7 | 1 | 27 | Sugar .. | 42 lbs. |
| Fish .. | 7 | 14 | — | 4 | Coffee .. | 12 „ |
| Fruit .. | — | 11 | 3 | 18 | Margarine .. | 20 „ |
| Vegetables | 81 | 9 | 2 | 23 | Cooking Fat .. | 13 „ |
| Rabbits .. | .. | 2,443 | | | Saveloys .. | 21 „ |
| Preserved Foods | | | | | Brawn .. | 189 „ |
| (Tinned Goods) | | 8,759 | | | Flour .. | 86 „ |
| Poultry .. | .. | 57 head | | | Biscuits .. | 84 „ |
| Eggs .. | .. | 68 | | | Quaker Oats .. | 54 „ |
| Crabs .. | .. | 91 | | | Black Pudding .. | 7 „ |
| Mussels .. | .. | 9,850 lbs. | | | Egg Powder .. | 900 „ |
| Other Shell Fish | | 992 „ | | | Cakes .. | 73 „ |
| Hams .. | .. | 34 „ | | | Oranges .. | 307 „ |
| Cheese .. | .. | 57 „ | | | Semolina .. | 5 „ |
| Sausage .. | .. | 570 „ | | | Milk Powder .. | 7 „ |
| Butter .. | .. | 51 „ | | | Mincemeat .. | 18 „ |
| Rice .. | .. | 842 „ | | | Pea Nuts .. | 113 „ |
| Jam .. | .. | 1,192 „ | | | Pancake Mixture | 20 pkts. |
| Bacon .. | .. | 844 „ | | | Fish Cakes .. | 1,904 |
| Sweets .. | .. | 570 „ | | | Scones .. | 72 |
| Tea .. | .. | 65 „ | | | Bread .. | 380 |
| | | | | | Pies .. | 62 |

TABLE A. Totals of Meat Condemned

| | British Meat | | Imported Meat | | British Offal | | Imported Offal | | Totals | |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| | T. | C. Qrs. Lbs. | T. | C. Qrs. Lbs. | T. | C. Qrs. Lbs. | T. | C. Qrs. Lbs. | T. | C. Qrs. Lbs. |
| Private Slaughterhouses, Cold Stores, Retail Markets, etc. ... | - | 1 3 4 | - | - - - | - | 2 2 9 | - | - - - | - | 4 1 13 |
| Ministry of Food's Central Slaughterhouse | 146 | 14 2 22 | 3 | 18 2 0 | 82 | 9 3 20 | - | - - - | 233 | 3 0 14 |
| Totals ... | 146 | 16 1 26 | 3 | 18 2 0 | 82 | 12 2 1 | - | - - - | 233 | 7 1 27 |

TABLE B. Meat condemned at Ministry of Food's Slaughterhouse.
Total number of Animals slaughtered 106,029, comprising :

| | Bulls | Bullocks | Heifers | Cows | Calves | Sheep & Lambs | Pigs | Totals |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Casualties ... | 236 53 | 8719 153 | 2339 239 | 3610 846 | 15815 131 | 55873 600 | 16653 761 | 103245 2784 |
| Totals ... | 289 | 8872 | 2578 | 4457 | 15946 | 56473 | 17414 | 106029 |

TABLE C. Number of Animals, Parts and Offals affected with Tuberculosis and other Diseases.

| | Beasts | | | Calves | | | Sheep and Lambs | | | Pigs | | | Totals |
|----------------|---------|------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----------------|------|-------|---------|------|-------|--------|
| | Carcase | Part | Offal | Carcase | Part | Offal | Carcase | Part | Offal | Carcase | Part | Offal | |
| Tuberculosis | 347 | 1448 | 1542 | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 44 | 1055 | 126 | 4572 |
| Other Diseases | 114 | 163 | 1237 | 339 | 6 | 6 | 208 | 53 | 1405 | 32 | 96 | 217 | 3876 |
| Total | 461 | 1611 | 2779 | 346 | 7 | 8 | 208 | 53 | 1405 | 76 | 1151 | 343 | 8448 |

TABLE D.

Percentage of all Animals affected with Disease 8.0 per cent. Percentage of Animals affected with Tuberculosis and other Diseases.

| | Bulls | Bullocks | Heifers | Cows | Calves | Sheep & Lambs | Pigs |
|----------------|-------|----------|---------|-------|--------|---------------|------|
| T.B. Order | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis | 21.45 | 12.86 | 13.8 | 39.71 | .06 | - | 7.03 |
| Other Diseases | 3.45 | 7.07 | 2.25 | 18.46 | 2.2 | 2.98 | 1.98 |

TABLE E.

Percentage of Whole Carcases rejected.

| | Bulls | Bullocks | Heifers | Cows | Calves | Sheep & Lambs | Pigs |
|----------------|-------|----------|---------|------|--------|---------------|------|
| T.B. Order | - | - | - | 10.0 | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis | 1.3 | .32 | .88 | 6.76 | .004 | - | .25 |
| Other Diseases | .34 | .03 | .38 | 2.24 | 2.12 | .36 | .19 |

TABLE F

Tabulated List of other defined Diseases and their incidence in Carcasses rejected

| Disease | Cows | Heifers | Bullocks | Calves | Sheep | Lambs | Pigs | Total |
|--------------------|------|---------|----------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Malignant Neoplasm | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Dropsy | 11 | — | — | 19 | 107 | 16 | 5 | 158 |
| Fever—Acute | 8 | — | — | 12 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 40 |
| Pneumonia | — | 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| Leukœmia | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Dead Animals | 1 | 1 | — | 5 | 34 | 4 | 1 | 46 |
| Immaturity | — | — | — | 288 | — | — | — | 288 |
| Bruising—Extensive | 2 | 1 | — | 7 | 2 | 7 | — | 19 |
| Lymphadenitis.. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Septic Metritis.. | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Septic Conditions | 9 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | 3 | 20 |
| Gangrene | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Johnnes' Disease | 49 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 55 |
| Jaundice | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Swine Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Acute Enteritis.. | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 9 | 14 |
| Septic Mastitis.. | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Uraemia | 11 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 15 |
| Total | 101 | 10 | 3 | 339 | 178 | 30 | 32 | 693 |

Inspection of Dairy Cows

Summary of reports received from local office of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :

One report was received notifying the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in samples of milk supplied to the various dairies in the city. An investigation was carried out ; no affected animal was discovered and control samples were negative, but it was found that three cows had been sold between the time that the sample was taken and the visit of the Inspector.

One hundred and ninety animals in non-designated herds were examined under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ; nine were found affected with Mastitis. No animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

Tuberculin Tested Herds

There are no farms in the city holding tuberculin tested licences. Two herds, however, are on the attested register of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, namely, the Leicester Frith Institution Farm and the Leicester Mental Hospital.

Accredited Herds

There are six accredited herds in the city. These herds were examined four times in the year, and 673 animals were examined ; 29 were found to be affected with Mastitis. One animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Milk Traders—Licensing and Registration.

| | | Number | Number refused | Number granted |
|--|--|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Milk and Dairies Order 1926 | Application for registration of premises as "dairies" | 1 | — | 1 |
| | Application for registration of persons as "dairymen" | 243 | — | 243 |
| Milk (Special) Designations) Order 1936 | Application from cow-keepers to use designation "Accredited" | 6 | — | 6 |

Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.
NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

| 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1867 | 1600 | 1093 | 783 | 737 |

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

| 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 713 | 686 | 574 | 621 | 719 |

**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES
NOT REPORTED TO BE 'GENUINE.'**

(For details of analysis, see Report of the Public Analyst, page 61.)

MILK SAMPLES REPORTED 'NOT GENUINE.'

| | | | | | Formal | Informal |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|-------------|
| Milk | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 (Private) |
| Pasteurised Milk | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 1 |
| Accredited Milk | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 6 |
| T.T. Certified Milk | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |

**SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK REPORTED
'NOT GENUINE.'**

| | | | | | Formal | Informal |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|---------------|
| Brandy | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 (private) |
| Brandy mint | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 (private) |
| Cream Cheese | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| Cocoa | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 (private) |
| Coffee | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| Concentrated Peppermint | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Egg Substitute Powder | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Frozen Fruit Juice | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| Gelatine | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 (2 private) |
| Jam | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Lem Cordial | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| Margarine | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| Mussels | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| Sausage | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |

Samples other than Milk reported 'Not Genuine'—*continued*

| | Formal | Informal |
|---|--------|-------------|
| Soft Drink | — | 1 (private) |
| Summadrink | — | 1 |
| Phenacetin and Caffeine Tablets | — | 1 |
| Yellow Basilicon Ointment | — | 2 |
| Coarse Wheatfeed Bran | — | 1 |
| Pig Meal | — | 1 |

In all cases where proceedings were not taken, written cautions were sent or "follow-up" samples were immediately obtained.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Number of Samples of Milk taken for microscopical and biological examination for Tubercle Bacilli—

| Year. | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number taken .. | 177 | 44 | 54 | 87 | 54 |
| Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli | 9.04 | — | 5.55 | 5.75 | — |

Details respecting samples taken, 1943.

| | Number of Samples taken. | Number reported containing Tubercle Bacilli. | Number reported negative. | Number unsatisfactory although negative as regards Tubercle Bacilli. |
|---|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| Cowkeepers with registered premises within City boundaries .. | 13 | — | 12 | 1 |
| Cowkeepers with premises outside City boundaries .. | 41 | — | 39 | 2 |
| Totals .. | 54 | — | 51 | 3 |

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Particulars of all offensive Trades in the City.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Number of Tripe Dressers | 12 |
| „ Marine Store Dealers | 14 |

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS, &c.

One certificate was issued under the above Acts .. 1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Particulars of all Slaughterhouses in the City.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Private Slaughterhouses | 34* |
| Licensed Private Slaughterhouses (includes two Knackers' Yards) | 3 |
| Corporation Slaughterhouses situated at Cattle Market and let off as Private Slaughterhouses | 19 |
| Corporation Slaughterhouses situated at City Hospitals : | |
| City Mental Hospital | 1 |
| City General Hospital | 1 |
| | — |
| Total Slaughterhouses | 58 |
| | — |

* These Slaughterhouses are not used at present.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Food and Drugs Act 6

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

| Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted | Default or Offence | Result | Fines £ s. d. | Costs £ s. d. |
|---|--|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Food and Drugs Act | Selling sausage deficient of 8% meat content | Conviction | 5 0 0 | — |
| Ditto | Pasteurised milk not being of required standard | Ditto | 15 0 0 | — |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 5 0 0 | — |
| Ditto | Egg substitute falsely described on label | Ditto | 2 0 0 | — |
| Ditto | Selling concentrated peppermint not of nature, substance and quality | Ditto | 5 0 0 | — |
| Ditto | Selling gelatine containing excess of arsenic | Ditto | 5 0 0 | — |

F. G. McHUGH, F.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., *Chief Sanitary Inspector*

APPENDIX VII.

Report on the Venereal Diseases Scheme For the Year 1943.

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

REGULATION 33B.

In submitting the Annual Report of the Director of Venereal Diseases Services (Dr. C. Hamilton Wilkie) it is desirable that I should include some remarks on the operation of Regulation 33B during, approximately, its first year of existence.

Regulation 33B, the first real attempt to control venereal disease in this country by legislation, came into force on the 8th January, 1943. Briefly, it operates as follows :

When a patient suffering from venereal disease consults a Special Practitioner (i.e., the V.D. Specialist) and is willing to give information as to the suspected source of infection, it is the duty of the Special Practitioner to inform (using Form 1) the appropriate Medical Officer of Health of the contact's name and place of residence. The Medical Officer of Health must enter the particulars in a register. He has no "legal" power or duty to follow up the contact, but much can be done as will be indicated later. If, however, the Medical Officer of Health receives a second Form 1 relative to any one suspected contact, the contact can now be served with a legal notice (Form 2) requiring attendance for examination by a Special Practitioner, and if infection is found, treatment must ensue.

Co-operation between the Medical Officer of Health and Special Practitioner is obtained by means of forms that must pass between them at all stages of the legal action (Forms 3 and 4). Should the contact or the confirmed patient default, it is possible to institute legal proceedings to enforce attendance or treatment as may prove necessary.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty as regards Regulation 33B is that no legal action can be taken until the second Form 1 is received relative to

any individual. One case, of whom I have information, for example, relates to a girl who has defaulted from treatment while suffering from highly infectious syphilis. One Form 1 was received relative to her on the 23rd June, 1943, but although she is undoubtedly associating with many troops, and presumably infecting them, for some reason or other a second Form 1 has never been available, with the result that no legal action could be taken to compel her to receive treatment. Every possible step, short of legal action, has, of course, been taken. She has been interviewed frequently, but resolutely refuses all treatment. Undoubtedly, in such cases, the law should enable stronger action to be taken.

Nevertheless, in spite of its rather anæmic character, Regulation 33B is an immense advance and in numerous instances, when only one Form 1 had been received, a personal interview with the suspected contact produced an immediate response and examination and/or treatment followed.

The closest co-operation has been maintained between the staff of the City Health Department and that of the Royal Infirmary. In addition, I would like to pay tribute to the work of the American nurses. These ladies are attached to the American Army and have proved most helpful, under the inspiring leadership of Colonel Padget, in tracing contacts.

The results of the working of the Regulation in Leicester during the first year are shown in the following Table :

Period : 8th January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943.

| | M. | F. | Total |
|--|----|----|-------|
| 1. Total number of individuals in respect of whom Form 1 was received | 1 | 49 | 50 |
| 2. Number of cases in which attempts were made outside the scope of Regulation 33B to persuade contact to be examined before a second Form 1 had been received : | | | |
| (a) Total number in which attempts were made or who were found to be already receiving treatment | 1 | 35 | 36 |
| (b) Number of contacts actually found, e.g., interviewed | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| (c) Number in (b) accepting examination .. | 0 | 27 | 27 |
| (d) Number in (a) refused interview, etc. .. | 1 | 6 | 7 |

| | M. | F. | Total |
|---|----|----|-------|
| (e) Number in (a) false names, addresses, etc. . . | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| (f) Number of forms referred to other local authorities | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| (g) Number of persons in (b) or (c) who subse- quently defaulted | 0 | 7 | 7 |

Of the seven persons who defaulted, of three for whom more than one Form 1 had been received, two were prosecuted after the service of Form 2, and one absconded after the service of Form 2 ; at the time of report efforts were being made to trace her. Of the remaining four cases, only one Form 1 had been received, thus no further action could be taken.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|----|
| 3. Number of those in 1 in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received. | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 4. Number of those in 3 who were : | | | |
| (a) Found | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| (b) Examined after persuasion | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| (c) Served with Form 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| (d) Examined after service of Form 2.. . . . | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| (e) Not found | 0 | 4 | 4 |

NOTE.—Of the four contacts who were not found, two had given incorrect addresses, a third was examined after the service of Form 2 but has since defaulted and cannot be traced, and the fourth had removed to London where she had treatment while serving a sentence in Holloway Prison.

Report on the Venereal Diseases Scheme

for the Year 1943

By

C. HAMILTON WILKIE, M.D., B.Sc. (Glas.),
Director of Venereal Diseases Services

I hereby submit a brief report on the Venereal Diseases scheme for Leicester and Leicestershire for the year 1943.

The general position of the incidence of V.D. in this country is that we have an increase as was to be expected under conditions of war, but that the increase is not so great as might have been expected. Modern methods of treatment, public education, and a close co-operation between civilian and service authorities have done much to control the incidence. Our local condition is, in my opinion, satisfactory when compared with some other areas. Taking the two V.D. centres of Leicester Royal Infirmary and the Loughborough General Hospital, the total new cases reporting for the first time total about 1,800 for 1943, as compared with just over 1,100 for 1942. The exact figures are given later in this report. An increase of over 500 new cases has taken place, but of the total new cases in 1943, 60% were found not to have V.D. after being tested. This 60% had either no disease at all or had some non-venereal condition of the sex parts. This fact, viz., that the patient who visits a V.D. Clinic does not necessarily have V.D., should be more generally known in order to encourage the public to visit such clinics more willingly.

There are now definite signs that this country is waking up to the importance of the subject of V.D. Public interest in this branch of medicine has been limited up to now. My own strong views on the positive value of public education on health matters are already well known by now. I have voiced them since 1932 and, as already reported elsewhere, I have been honoured this year in being chosen to address

the Conference on Health Education and Venereal Diseases in London (26th February). Leicester and Leicestershire can claim to be strong supporters of V.D. education. During the year a total of 51 lectures were given by the senior V.D. medical staff (44 by myself and seven by Dr. Kathleen Lodge). Lectures to civilian audiences totalled 23, to the services 15, and to the nurses six. The Central Council for Health Education has, in addition, contributed to V.D. education in the area.

Leicester Royal Infirmary V.D. Department

The following statistics are obtainable in more detail from the official Ministry of Health annual report (Form V.D.(R)).

At the beginning of the year, 498 cases were under treatment or observation. The number of cases removed from the register during some previous year which returned during the year 1943 for treatment or observation of the same infection numbered 20. New cases reporting for the first time were as follow :

| | | | | M. | F. | Total |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-------|
| Primary syphilis | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| Secondary syphilis | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 52 | 66 |
| Latent syphilis in first year | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| All later stages of syphilis | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 41 | 79 |
| Congenital syphilis | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Gonorrhœa | .. | .. | .. | 222 | 270 | 492 |
| Non-venereal | .. | .. | .. | 632 | 354 | 986 |
| Undiagnosed on 31st December, 1943 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 4 | 13 |

Transfers from other centres numbered 143 males and 24 females. The totals for all the above categories were 2,355 (males, 1,365 ; females, 990).

The number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal were 1,318 (males, 771 ; females, 547).

Twelve patients who had acute early syphilis defaulted before completion of treatment.

Eighty-six gonorrhœal patients defaulted before completion of treatment and tests of cure.

The total number of attendances for individual attention of the medical officers was 13,869.

In-patients totalled 168 (males, 43 ; females, 125).

I would here mention that I anticipate that there will be a serious shortage of beds for female in-patients in the future if the female numbers continue to rise.

Loughborough General Hospital V.D. Clinics

Each Monday from 5 to 6 p.m. a female session is held at this hospital, followed by a male session from 6 to 7 p.m.

The number of cases under treatment or observation at the beginning of 1943 was 39. New cases during the year totalled 109. In addition, there were 35 cases transferred from other centres or from service units. These various categories totalled 183.

The total attendances were 882.

I consider that this auxiliary V.D. centre is working very well and is of considerable value in our V.D. scheme. The staff consists only of an out-patient sister of the Loughborough General Hospital, a senior male nurse from Leicester Royal Infirmary and myself. Only out-patients are dealt with at this centre. Any patient requiring in-patient treatment is admitted to the main centre at Leicester. I should like to see a similar centre at one or more of the other Leicestershire towns.

City General Hospital

The usual consultative visits to this Hospital were made during the year. All suspected cases of V.D. are seen by the visiting V.D. consultant.

St. Mary's Home

Dr. Kathleen Lodge visited this Home once per week. The total number of cases (chiefly unmarried girls transferred from other centres) for the year was 74. The total attendances numbered 142.

In-patients numbered 78 adults and nine babies.

(At the time of this report being submitted, intimation has been received from the Committee of this Home that it has decided to close down the V.D. side of the work. This centre officially ceased to exist on 18th February, 1944.)

This brief report would not be complete without my acknowledging my indebtedness to all the medical and nursing staff of V.D. Departments and to the various members of the Royal Infirmary, the Loughborough General Hospital, the City General Hospital, and the City and County Health Departments who are in any way connected with the V.D. Scheme.

C. HAMILTON WILKIE.

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